The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—One thousand Chinese arrived at San Francisco on Saturday.

Goldwin Smith arrived in New York from Europe on Saturday.

—It was red hot in Columbus, Ohio, yesterday—102 degrees in the shade.

—Tracy & McIntyre's distillery in Waterloo, N. Y., has been burned. Loss $70,000.

—Peter Graeffe was stabbed by John W. Coleman in Cincinnati on Saturday night. Graeffe died a short time after.

—The freestone cutters of Boston, who have been on a strike since the 20th of April, have resumed work at the old prices.

—Green Burton shot and killed Jefferson Ellis at McLeansboro, Ill., on Friday last. An old grudge was the cause of the affray.

—Three children were bitten in Brooklyn and two in New York on Saturday by supposed mad dogs, which were killed by the police.

—John K. Aston, about twenty years of age, while bathing in the river at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, was seized with a fit and drowned before help arrived.

—Dr. James McNoughton, President of the Albany Medical College and the oldest practitioner in that section, died suddenly in Paris, France, on June 12th, aged 77.

—Among the departures for Europe on Saturday were Murat Halstead, editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, Bishop Kerfoot, of Pittsburgh, Sir Edward Thornton and Pauline Lucca.

—The National Saengerfest, in Cleveland, closed on Saturday with a grand picnic at the Northern Ohio Fair grounds. About 5,000 people attended. Everything passed off quietly.

—A farmer named Earle, living five miles from Kansas City, Mo., while on the top of a load of hay in his field, was shot and killed on Saturday by an unkown party concealed in an adjoining woods.

—Two workmen in Beattie's quarry, in Branford, Conn., foolishly tried to drill out a heavy charge of powder, which had failed to explode. The drill exploded the charge, and both men were seriously injured.

—Mont. Lemoss, a conductor on the B. & O. railroad, got his foot fastened in a rail, on Saturday, at Benwood, W. Va., and before he could extricate himself, an approaching train ran over him, completely cutting him in pieces.

—At a meeting of the Directors of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Company in New York, on Saturday, R. Cecil, J. S. Casement and Kenyon Cox, directors, resigned, and George J. Seny, W. B. Ishen and A. B. Bayles were elected.

—The Pittsburgh excursionists arrived at the Galt House, Louisville, last Saturday evening Yesterday they attended divine service at various churches in the city. They have been cordially received, and will leave for Mammoth Cave this morning.

—Wm. Guptou, a pilot, while intoxicated went into the barber shop of Andy Eshbach at Cairo on Sunday evening. Eshbach tried to put him out, when Gupton drew a revolver and fired three shots, two of which entered the body, causing death in half an hour. Eshbach was a quiet, inoffensive man, and intense indignation is manifested against Gupton. The latter is in custody.

—Officer William High, of Paterson, N. J., who had detected thieves who had been robbing the cars of the New Jersey & Midland road, went to the house of the robbers, and on attempting to gain admittance was shot with a double-barreled shot gun from a second story window and mortally wounded. John Anderson, who fired the shot, and two companions, were arrested.

—At the instance of Consul General Seward and other foreign Consuls, the Chinese Government has issued an edict to all growers, manufacturers and importers of silk, commanding all precaution to prevent deterioration of the silk crop, and forbidding all counterfeiting and adulterating of silk in bales or manufactured for export. This resulted from representations by several Chambers of Commerce that the silk from China last year was of an inferior quality, and in many instances adulterated and counterfeited.

OHIO ITEMS.

BEAVER FALLS begins to hope in the establishment of some new industries.

On Saturday night, Ephraim Heppich, a deaf and dumb man, was struck by engine No. 847 while walking on the Pennsylvania Railroad track at Middletown. He survived but a few hours.

A FARMER living opposite Steubenville walked out in the river Thursday and drowned himself. The body was recovered almost immediately, but too late to bring him to life. His name was Michael Groeffeg, and he is represented to have had a considerable amount of money on his person. He was intoxicated at the time.

AN exchange recently asked the question: "What relation is Bacom, of the *Repository*, to Nasby's friend of the 'Confedrit X Roads?" to which is thus answered by the editor of the *Repository*:—"None whatever. We never kept grocery, don't chew tobacco, and never voted the Democratic ticket in our life."

MISS LIZZIE ROBERTS was tried at Indiana last week for infanticide. Judge Logan presided. Silas M. Clark and W. M. Stewart, Esqs., assisted the district attorney for the prosecution, and Hon. Thomas Bard and Joseph M. Thompson defended the prisoner. The case ast ed all week, and attracted much attention. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty and the girl was discharged.

A YOUNG girl, seventeen years old, black eyes, black curly hair, by the name of Mary Jane Clingaman, left her home three and a half miles south of Millersburg, Holmes county, on Tuesday, June 21, as was supposed at the time to visit a neighbor. It is thought she was in Pottsville, Ashland county, on Wednesday, June 10th. When she left home she wore a deep blue striped delaine dress, one stripe figured, two ruffles and two rows of black velvet around the skirt, a brown waist, a light calico apron, a blue chambre sun bonnet stitched in small diamonds, with ruffle around cape and front; she also had a rough winter shawl with a pale red stripe around the edge. Neat in appearance, quick in motion, and of intelligent. Any information will be thankfully received by her friends at Millersburg, Ohio.

THE CROPS.

HAYING time has come, and some of our farmers are already cutting their clover fields. The past winter was rather hard on the clover roots, but we have seen several fields between Canton and Massillon, that were perfectly splendid in their full, purple blossoms. Clover requires peculiar management, and when well cured makes choice hay. The weather has much to do with the success of the clover harvest. The hay crop of Stark county will not be heavy this year, but it will be better than was feared on the 1st of June. Old hay is all used up, and a good crop is needed.—*Canton (O.) Repository.*

THROUGHOUT the interior of this State the farmers are now in the midst of haymaking, and a better crop, it is said, never was gathered. The weather could not be more favorable, and will hasten on the wheat harvest, which will also be unusually large. The corn is growing finely, although a little rain is desirable. Owing to the low prices of tobacco last season, farmers were discouraged from planting to so great an extent this season, consequently there is a larger area planted in corn and potatoes. The Colorado potato bug, of which we have heard so much of late, is not doing as much damage as it was thought they would; farmers acting promptly upon the suggestions of those who have experienced the ravages of the pest in the West, have, to a very great extent, succeeded in arresting the destruction. Fruit of all kinds looks well, and the prospect is that Lancaster county will garner this season one of the largest crops ever known.—*Lancaster (Pa.) Examiner.*

WEST VIRGINIA ITEMS.

THE receipts of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company for the week ending May 30, were $18,802 12.

THE Grangers in Lewis county are about to select one store in Weston, with which to do all their dealings.

THE Mountain *Herald* wants the Legislature to put up fish ladders at Kanawha and Richmond Falls, to enable the fish running up in the spring to go on up into New river, which abounds only in cat and other inferior fish.

A MR. BEELER, of Barbour county, killed a snake a few days since that when opened was found to contain a lamb of considerable size and alive. It was what is known as the bull snake. He proposes to stuff and present it to the museum of the Philippi Dramatic Society.

BOOKS were opened on the first Monday in June, at Weston, Buckhannon, Philippi, and Grafton, for subscriptions to the capital stock of the railroad to run from Weston to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at such point as may be agreed upon—Clarksburg, Grafton, or any other place.

WOOL ITEMS.

CLEAN washed wool is quoted at 40@43 cents in Conneautville.

THE Wheeling *Intelligencer* says wool is coming in freely at 45@47 cents per pound.

A LARGE quantity of wool has been sold within a few days. Prices range from 45@48c.—*Coshocton Age.*

THE wool market at Waynesburg, Ohio, is moderately fair; prices ranging from 45 to 48 cents, the main bulk of the wool being held for 60 cents per pound.

FIRST EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

The Skeleton Gradually Being Unveiled.

Mr. Beecher Preserves his Equanimity—The Church holds to Him—Statements Concerning "the Offense"—Apparently Little Foundation for the Scandal—Tilton's Ambiguity—He Wont Tell Anything Further—Mr. Beecher's Farewell Yesterday.

NEW YORK, June 27, 1874.

Consultation on Tilton's Letter.

At a consultation on Tilton's letter last evening by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and several friends, Mr. Beecher is reported to have said that personally he was opposed to saying anything publicly in reply to Tilton's charges. He believed the only effect of an utterance would be to prolong the discussion of the case, while if silence was preserved the end would be speedily reached. He assured the gentlemen that his bearing towards a silent policy was in no way caused by any fear of consequences to himself by discussion. His desire was simply to get out of the difficulty with as little injury to others as possible. He knew by speaking he could end the matter, so far as he was personally concerned, but he also thought that continued silence on his part would shortly have the same effect, and entertaining that opinion he could see nothing to be gained by any demonstration.

Prof. Raymond admired the forbearance Mr. Beecher had all along exhibited in this matter, and was sure the congregation did the same, but he thought it questionable whether forbearance had not now ceased to be a virtue. It was, he knew, a Christian duty to be magnanimous, but the question in his mind was whether pusillanimity and magnanimity were convertible terms in this connection.

Mr. Shearman, the lawyer and clerk of the church, said that if it were necessary to say anything in reply to Tilton, it could be said very forcibly. The whole matter was involved in an apologetic letter, and he thought all that was necessary was to show, as could be easily done, that the letter cited by Tilton was never written by Mr. Beecher, and that nothing resembling it exists.

Mr. Beecher then remarked that they would all be in better condition to determine what ought to be done a week hence, and since he saw no immediate necessity for action, he thought it would be just as well to give the question a week's calm consideration before determining anything.

In that spirit the council dissolved.

The "Trip to Europe."

F. B. Carpenter, the artist whom Tilton speaks of in connection with the proposition to raise means to send himself and family to Europe for a few years, has been interviewed. Carpenter says: A few days after the adjournment of the council I had occasion to call upon Beecher at his house in connection with a matter wholly disconnected from this scandal. In the course of some friendly conversation, I mentioned the fact to Beecher that Tilton had just finished his book, on which he had been engaged for a year. I added that the excitement of the council had depressed him considerably, and I, in common with several of his friends, wished he could go to Europe. Beecher said he thought it would be an excellent thing for him to do. In reply, I said that several business embarrassments stood in the way, to which Beecher answered that if Tilton desired to go the means would be provided. I did not understand from anything said by Beecher that he made this proposition in order to secure Mr. Tilton's silence in regard to the scandal. The matter only came up incidentally. I had not gone to speak to Beecher on this subject, and he could hardly have expected that I would bring it up. I told Tilton what Beecher had said, and it enraged him greatly, although it was a long time afterward that I learned he had written to Beecher about the thing.

NEW YORK, June 18, 1874.

Beecher's last Sermon Previous to His Summer Vacation.

Perhaps the largest congregation that ever assembled in Plymouth church attended this morning, an announcement having been made that Mr. Beecher would preach his last sermon previous to his summer vacation. After the regular introductory services, Mr. Beecher read the 54th chapter of Isaiah, taking as the text of his sermon the sixth verse thereof. From the beginning to the close of his discourse the greatest attention was paid. The regular attendants were well pleased, and a crowd of curious heard a good sermon, but looked somewhat disappointed. There was no reference made by Mr. Beecher to the letter of Theodore Tilton. When the services were over the members of Plymouth church and a number of strangers crowded up to the platform whereon Mr. Beecher stood, and a general handshaking which continued for some time, took place. Mr. Beecher looked his pleasantest, and evidently "the thunderbolt" had not struck him. When he had shi ken the hands of all who could get within reach and had listened meantime to the kind expressions of the more distant Mr. Beecher left the church.

The Great Offense.

In reference to "the offense" the Brooklyn *Eagle* gives the following statement:

Mr. Tilton is understood to have discovered from Mrs. Tilton that Mr. Beecher made to her an improper overture, in her own parlor, while calling upon her as a pastor. The overture was not mistakable, it is alleged, and it was repelled with indignation and scorn, and after relating the subject, woman-like, in her own mind for some time, Mrs. Tilton was finally constrained to tell her husband. It is alleged that he told Mr. Moulton, and that Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton confronted Mr. Beecher upon it.

It is said that the letter from which Mr. Tilton quotes in part is Mr. Beecher's reference to and apology for that "offense." Of course, some time elapsed and some explanation before this square admission and reparation were made by Mr. Beecher. The rest is known to the public, and Mr. Tilton's letter serves as a preface and as a supplement to what we have written. Space forbids, and their familiarity to the public renders unnecessary a sketch either of Theodore Tilton or Mr. Beecher. Both are as well known to Brooklyn as the location of the city is known to those not of Brooklyn.

It will be seen that Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton were both perfectly satisfied with the settlement of the matter. Reparation and pardon had been respectively exhausted by them, and the position to which matters have come has been attributable, as will be any further consequences, to others less concerned and more busy by far, than themselves.

The New York *Tribune* contains the following:

Gen. B. F. Tracy, a Brooklyn lawyer of prominence, who is thoroughly acquainted with the case, has made the following statement:

Gen. Tracy says that in his communication to Dr. Bacon, Mr. Tilton does not disclose what the charge is, but he clearly shows what it is not. It shows that

It is not an Offence for which one Gentleman Could not Apologize

to another and not have the apology accepted. Mr. Tilton insists that the apology was offered and accepted. Upon this point he is very explicit. He says that upon the receipt of the information which led him to make the charge, he sought Mr. Beecher and obtained from him an explanation, which he regarded and ac cepted as an apology, and upon which he rested. He never suffered the past to disturb their pleasant relations, and it would not now have disturbed them but for the manner in which Plymouth Church had treated his case in connection with the proceedings of the Congregational Council. He says that after this explanation of Mr. Beecher, he acted "with a conscious desire to see Mr. Beecher protected rather than harmed." This forbids the supposition that Mr. Tilton regarded Mr. Beecher's offense as one that affected his honor or that of any member of his family. The charge against Mr. Beecher is just this: Four years ago Mr. Tilton claims to have received information which lead him to charge Mr. Beecher with having made a dishonorable suggestion to his wife. This is the extent of the charge, and the only charge Mr. Tilton has ever made against Mr. Beecher. That is all; and it is well known to the members of Mr. Beecher's church that Mrs. Tilton has repeatedly and emphatically denied it. This explanation of the entire case is correct, and Gen. Tracy felt glad for one that Mr. Tilton had made his publication. The public may know the worst that can be said on the subject, and it will now understand why the members of Plymouth Church, who have all along been well and accurately informed in the matter, have so unanimously stood by their pastor during this long and unfortunate controversy.

Tilton's Ambiguity.

Mr. Tilton was engaged in the office of the *Golden Age* when a representative of the Brooklyn *Union* dropped in for a quiet little interview. The scribe tells the story of the meeting as follows:

The reporter and Mr. Tilton having met before, the former proceeded to ask a question or two, in order to clear up certain statements in Mr. Tilton's letter to Dr. Bacon. Mr. Tilton, however, emphatically declined to be interviewed, saying: "I have put before the public as much as I consider judicious and right, and for the present I will add nothing."

"The public—I speak for Brooklyn—are not quite satisfied. They are calling aloud for you to give the nature of the offence Mr. Beecher is said to be guilty of," said the reporter.

"The public have got just as much I choose to give at present. I shall say no more now. I decline to be interviewed on any aspect of the case. I have said this to other representatives of the press. I totally disapprove of the unmanly methods by which public men permit themselves to be interviewed by third parties when they are capable of answering for themselves."

The reporter handed Mr. Tilton the following paragraph from the Syracuse *Journal* of yesterday, and asked him what he had to say about that:

"A telegraph at noon to-day indicates that Tilton attempted an arrangement with Dr. Bacon, looking like a blackmailing affair, which did not succeed, and Tilton thereupon made his publication in the *Golden Age*. As there was an opportunity for Mr. Beecher or his friends to secure Tilton's silence, it would appear that they had no fear of his threatened exposure."

Mr. Tilton read the above and turning sharply round to the reporter said: "You ask me what I have to say about this? It is a base falsehood.

As False as the Bible is True.

This method of fighting my letter to Dr. Bacon must be stopped. It is a sample of how the friends of the Plymouth pastor have attacked me all along."

"Just one word Mr. Tilton, and I have done. Was that letter in which Mr. Beecher asks your forgiveness addressed to you, and could you give me the conclusion of that letter?"

"What I have already given is sufficient. I will tell you, however, that it is but a paragraph from a letter. There is other matter in the letter before the paragraph I have selected. That's all I can tell you on that head."

"You say in one portion of your letter to Dr. Bacon: 'The pastor communicated to me in writing an apology, signed in his name. He also appealed to me to protect him from bringing reproach to the cause of religion. He alleged that an exposure would forbid him to re-ascend his pulpit.' Might I ask, Mr. Tilton, whether the apology you allude to here is the letter in which Mr. Beecher asks your forgiveness?"

"That's the same."

"And did Mr. Beecher appeal to you in writing to protect him from bringing reproach to the cause of religion, etc.?"

"I will say no more; the public must be content with what they know for the present."

FULTON'S STEAMBOAT.

The Dawn of Steam Navigation on the Ohio—How Early Enterprise Was Rewarded—A Season for Delay in Adopting Steam Power—A Bit of History About Aaron Burr.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

ST. LOUIS, June 25, 1874.

I observe in your daily of May 22, several columns of interesting matter relating to the early history and statistics of Pittsburgh and the upper Ohio region, taken from the "Navigator," a book published in your town in the opening years of this century. You were fortunate in getting hold of the work. It is a very rare book now. I doubt if the most diligent search would unearth a half-dozen copies in the whole United States. You state your copy to be of the seventh edition (1811). I happen to have one of the eighth (1814) and the last ever issued. Yours has not quite 300 pages; mine has 360; every edition having been improved and enlarged by the insertion of additional statistics and information gathered during the intervals of its several issues. In your extract from it, you give the author's words referring to the (just then) proposed introduction of steam navigation on our Western rivers, in which he says that "A Mr. Rosewalt, a gentleman of enterprise, and who is acting, it is said, in conjunction with Messrs. Fulton and Livingston, of New York, has a boat of this kind now building, and nearly finished at Pittsburgh of 138 feet keel, and about 300 tons burthen." My copy being of the '14 edition, three years later than yours, I am able to find in it a further interesting account of *that* steamboat, as follows:

HOW THE "NEW ORLEANS" PAID.

"This steamboat, called the 'New Orleans,' was launched in March and descended the Ohio and Mississippi, and landed at Natchez in December, 1811, where she took in loading and passengers for the first time and passed on to New Orleans, in which route she has been successfully employed ever since. Her accommodations are good and her passengers generally numerous; seldom less from Natchez than ten to twenty at $15 per head, and when she starts from New Orleans generally from thirty to fifty, and sometimes as many as eighty passengers at $25 each to Natchez. According to the observations of Captain Morris, of New Orleans, who attended her as pilot several trips, the boat's receipts for freight upwards has averaged last year $700, passage money, $900—downwards, $300 freight, $500 for passengers. That she performs thirteen trips in the year, which at $2,400 per trip, amounts to $31,200. Her expenses are: 12 hands at $30 per month, $4,320, Captain $1,000, 70 cords of wood each trip at $1.75, which amounts to $1,586, in all $6,906. It is presumed that the boat's extra profits for wages or otherwise, out of her usual route, has paid all the expenses of repairs, and with the profits of the bar-room, for the boat's provisions. In which case there will remain a net gain of $24,294 for the first year. The superior estimate the boat's value at $40,000, which gives an interest of $2,400, and by giving $1,894 more for furniture, &c., we have the clear gain of $20,000 for the first year's labor of the steamboat "New Orleans." A revenue superior to any other establishment in the United States, and what is equally gratifying, arising out of a capital whose application is of singular benefit to the whole community, and particularly so as it respects the navigation of the Western waters whose resources in wealth is unknown, and whose enterprising inhabitants, we doubt not, will soon see the striking utility of steam power over that of the oars and poles, and ere long have steamboats of all sizes and fashions, running up and down our numerous rivers, with as much ease and facility as does the common canoe under the direction of its skillful, original masters, the Indians.

"The steamboat goes up in about seven or eight days, and descends in two or three, stopping only to wood, and in the night, and 'She stays at the extreme of her journey, Natchez and New Orleans, about four or five days, to discharge and take in loading. By pushing her, it is thought she is capable, and ought to make a trip in every three weeks throughout the year, in which case her net gain would be considerably more than stated, three weeks to each trip, giving seventeen trips, four more than she performed the first year.

"I have descended twice on the steamboat from Natchez to New Orleans; the first time she ran it in thirty-two hours, that is, throwing off the time she stopped for wood, freight &c; the second time in forty-two hours, the latter time being nine miles an hour. She passes floating wood on the river, as you pass objects on land when on a smart trotting horse.

"I believe we consider that England has had in use the steam power for upwards of one hundred years, and that it was left to Americans to apply its force to the propelling of boats against wind, tide, and the most powerful currents in our rivers; we certainly are the first, and at the present moment believe America possesses that happy kind of superior genius, willing to embrace all the better parts of the old, and capacitated to invent new principles, and, by combining the experience of former ages with the inventive genius of the present day, it is not wonderful that something extraordinary is produced, especially when genius from the cradle has, perhaps, above any other country in the world, an uncurbed reign, and open expanse to work in—where the mind is as free as the air of heaven—where oppression is unknown," &c., &c.

FULTON'S GRAB GAME.

Though the far-reaching benefits to result from a general introduction of steam navigation in the western waters were not patent to the people of that day, and high expectations were based upon it as to the increased development and advantages that would accrue from its success and general use, there seems to have been strong misgivings and doubts prevailing regarding the probability of its being of any great public advantage at any reasonably near time in the future. It is difficult to understand now, or get at the full scope and extent of these apprehensions or on what they were founded, but the "Navigator" enlightens us some on one point, which probably was the main ground of this distrust. In one place while giving some advice on the general management of boats, boating and barging, he remarks considerably on the difficulties and troubles environing this primary mode of navigation, which he winds up as follows: "It would, however, be well, if the barging business were propelled by mutual forces enough to get rid of, and the steam power substituted. And this would be done soon, no doubt, but for the overwhelming patent of Fulton and Livingstone, which secures to them *all* the navigable rivers in the United States *for fourteen years*, for all boats propelled by the steam power, no MATTER OR WHAT PRINCIPLE THE STEAM OPERATES."

The italics and small caps are the "Navigator's," and evidently used by the author to conspicuously indicate the paramount causes of dissatisfaction. It would seems from this, there was a suspicion prevailing that Messrs. Fulton and Livingstone intended to monopolize the steam navigation business, thus preventing its general and untrammeled application to the propelling of boats, only under their authority and on their terms.

AARON BURR AND THE NAVIGATOR.

Odd tomes, like the "Navigator," are often found in strange, out of the way, places, and have a curious history sometimes.

In 1850, when quite a young man, but little more than a lad, I was presented with a "Navigator" of the 1805 edition (*third*, I think it was), by a family relative, to whom it had come down from one of our ancestors, who had lived somewhere up the Monongahela in those old days. I had been "mud-clerking" on the Mississippi for a year or two previous, and looked upon myself as being much of a boatman, and fancying the only black sheep of that kind in the family myself, deemed the most suitable one to hold it. Accordingly it was given to me. I remember it had but little over 200 pages. Owing to my unripened youth I was unable to mentally grasp its full value, though much attracted by its contents. It was most of the time in the hands of my pilot friends, and from this cause the little old book met its fate and went out of existence on the steamer Glencoe, whose disastrous explosion and burning occurred at the St. Louis wharf in 1852.

The copy lost on the Glencoe was surrounded with a peculiar interest aside from its specific old contents. It had been in the hands of Aaron Burr one entire season, he having used it to inform himself on the navigation and other matters of the Ohio and Mississippi during the descent down those rivers in 1806-7 of his expedition," to find that empire which he is charged in history of scheming to establish somewhere in the Southern United States or Mexico. The "Navigator," you are aware, was designed as a pilot's guide, among other objects, describing the channels, their currents, obstructions and where sand-bars and rocks were located, which side of islands to run, &c. &c. On the margins of the lost copy opposite such details were to be frequently seen such entries as these made in pencil—"*Watch, for this.*" —A. B. or "Approach this point *cautiously*."—A. B. or "*Look sharp here*."—A. B.—Evidently being precautionary instructions to those in immediate charge of his boats, in whose hands he probably placed the book when from any cause he was to be for a length of time unobservant himself.

And from such causes, old things, often become more attractive than the new. M. B.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Observations Made in the Case of McCormick, of New York.

There is reason to hope that fresh accessions to medical knowledge of the character of hydrophobia will accrue from the observations made in the McCormick case, both before and after death. The autopsy appears to have been conducted with unusual scientific care and skill. It is not yet ascertained whether the poison of rabies acts directly upon the blood or the nerves, and this important question is likely to be decided in the course of the investigation. The explanation of the effort of patients afflicted with the disease to "bark like a dog" is very satisfactory; the fact of its being merely an endeavor to get rid of an extraordinary flow of saliva having been demonstrated by the cessation of the symptom when a powerful medicine checked the flow. The expression of alarm in the countenance of the patient, the convulsive action of his muscles, and the congestion within the cranium disclosed by the post mortem examination, indicate that the brain was affected; and these and other features of the case distinctly show that at the time of the illness the irritation from the wound had long since ceased to be an active factor.

We draw attention to these observations because they appear to teach a lesson of value. The poison from rabies must penetrate the system before its most serious effects can be elicited, and fortunately it is slow in making its way from the seat of injury to vital parts. Obviously the thing to do when bitten is to prevent the transmission of the virus into the system, and here is plenty of time to carry out the measure for this purpose. In most cases a bandage can be immediately applied above the wound, which will temporarily obstruct the circulation. It is probable that sucking the wound would at once withdraw the poison; at all events the knife of the surgeon and the cautery offer absolute security. This view is corroborated by the observation that in most cases of hydrophobia, and notably in the one under consideration, the wound has not bled freely; a flow of blood being likely to wash away the poison.

So that, after all, people who are timorous on the subject of hydrophobia may console their fears with the reflection that in the extreme y improbable event of their being actually bitten by a dog that is really mad, a tight bound handkerchief and the nearest apothecary shop can provide the means for promptly and completely eliminating all possibility of serious results. I is also hole-worthy that a more careful investigation of the history of this case reveals the fact that Mr. McCormick, far from being indifferent about the wound, was in reality extremely anxious about its consequences. How much of the disease of which he died was due to the excite ment of his various fears, and how much, if any, to true rabies, may be open to dispute. And the fact still remains that by far the greater number of cases of supposed hydrophobia in the human species have been demonstrably due to fright and consequent nervous excitement, while the real disease is among the rarest known in the practice of medicine.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Rarity of Hydrophobia.

Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, the eminent surgeon, speaking of this case and of hydrophobia in general, says the disease is at any rate extremely rare. In a mad dog, recently killed, should bite 100 persons only about ten would be bitten, and of these symptoms of the disease. Once in progress there is no known remedy for it. Here let me make a distinction between a preventative and a cure. A man is bitten, for instance, and immediately washes off and takes twenty or more Turkish baths or what not and walks off a cured man. Whether he was bitten in the man sense of the word at all, owning shares in the privateer, is another thing. The imagination, too, is playing a large part in making hydrophobia cases. Why even to-day three persons have visited me, fearing that they would become the victims of it. One fancied a man came from some New Jersey village at quite a distance to tell me that he had been bitten, and after reading the newspapers thought he felt symptoms of it. Now, if that man thinks so long enough and strong enough, and reads all the rumors on mad dogs and hydrophobia, he stands a very good chance of getting the real article himself. Sixty days is the usual time during which the virus may show itself; after that period has elapsed from the infliction of the bite the case may be fairly considered as a safe one, but there is no absolute security even after that time. A well attested case is known when seventeen months passed by before death ensued, while case upon case may be found where the poison has lain dormant until roused into deadly action by some chance remark or thought. The rarity of cases is another consolation. But three cases have occurred among the million and a half people in this city and Brooklyn within a year—the Ada Clare death in mid-winter, the Butler death, and this last one. Of these but two really died of the disease proper. In the case of Mr. Butler the real cause of death was the enormous doses of morphine administered. Coma soon ensued, and more and heavier potions closed the insensibility in death.

TRIP TO BOSTON.

Notes by the Way—The Burnt District—Salem and Lynn—Marblehead and Old Time Reminiscences

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BOSTON, June 26, 1874.

Leaving a location where the thermometer was above the nineties, I thought it advisable to come North. When we arrived at Cresson, there was a perceptible change. Overcoats were not uncomfortable. At night we ran into heavy thunder showers. In all the route, the grass, vegetation, and the foliage are in a most thrifty condition. The ground is saturated with water, and for my opinion (until July 15th,) it will be a cool, temperate and damp season.

Since I arrived at Boston, every night has required spring covering for sleeping. But, in the midst of the many prospects for the future, business of all kinds is paralyzed, prostrated, the fruits of fifteen years abused prosperity. As the panic has not reached its depths, it may take two or three good crops before we can get back to our old position, and combine the same wonderful energy and enterprise that characterized the years of 1860 to 1870. Though it would be just as well to give the question a week's calm consideration before determining anything.

In that spirit the council dissolved.

The "Trip to Europe."

F. B. Carpenter, the artist whom Tilton speaks of in connection with the proposition to raise means to send himself and family to Europe for a few years, has been interviewed. Carpenter says: A few days after the adjournment of the council I had occasion to call upon Beecher at his house in connection with a matter wholly disconnected from this scandal. In the course of some friendly conversation, I mentioned the fact to Beecher that Tilton had just finished his book, on which he had been engaged for a year. I added that the excitement of the council had depressed him considerably, and I, in common with several of his friends, wished he could go to Europe. Beecher said he thought it would be an excellent thing for him to do. In reply, I said that several business embarrassments stood in the way, to which Beecher answered that if Tilton desired to go the means would be provided. I did not understand from anything said by Beecher that he made this proposition in order to secure Mr. Tilton's silence in regard to the scandal. The matter only came up incidentally. I had not gone to speak to Beecher on this subject, and he could hardly have expected that I would bring it up. I told Tilton what Beecher had said, and it enraged him greatly, although it was a long time afterward that I learned he had written to Beecher about the thing.

NEW YORK, June 18, 1874.

Beecher's last Sermon Previous to His Summer Vacation.

Perhaps the largest congregation that ever assembled in Plymouth church attended this morning, an announcement having been made that Mr. Beecher would preach his last sermon previous to his summer vacation. After the regular introductory services, Mr. Beecher read the 54th chapter of Isaiah, taking as the text of his sermon the sixth verse thereof. From the beginning to the close of his discourse the greatest attention was paid. The regular attendants were well pleased, and a crowd of curious heard a good sermon, but looked somewhat disappointed. There was no reference made by Mr. Beecher to the letter of Theodore Tilton. When the services were over the members of Plymouth church and a number of strangers crowded up to the platform whereon Mr. Beecher stood, and a general handshaking which continued for some time, took place. Mr. Beecher looked his pleasantest, and evidently "the thunderbolt" had not struck him. When he had shi ken the hands of all who could get within reach and had listened meantime to the kind expressions of the more distant Mr. Beecher left the church.

The Great Offense.

In reference to "the offense" the Brooklyn *Eagle* gives the following statement:

Mr. Tilton is understood to have discovered from Mrs. Tilton that Mr. Beecher made to her an improper overture, in her own parlor, while calling upon her as a pastor. The overture was not mistakable, it is alleged, and it was repelled with indignation and scorn, and after relating the subject, woman-like, in her own mind for some time, Mrs. Tilton was finally constrained to tell her husband. It is alleged that he told Mr. Moulton, and that Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton confronted Mr. Beecher upon it.

It is said that the letter from which Mr. Tilton quotes in part is Mr. Beecher's reference to and apology for that "offense." Of course, some time elapsed and some explanation before this square admission and reparation were made by Mr. Beecher. The rest is known to the public, and Mr. Tilton's letter serves as a preface and as a supplement to what we have written. Space forbids, and their familiarity to the public renders unnecessary a sketch either of Theodore Tilton or Mr. Beecher. Both are as well known to Brooklyn as the location of the city is known to those not of Brooklyn.

It will be seen that Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton were both perfectly satisfied with the settlement of the matter. Reparation and pardon had been respectively exhausted by them, and the position to which matters have come has been attributable, as will be any further consequences, to others less concerned and more busy by far, than themselves.

The New York *Tribune* contains the following:

Gen. B. F. Tracy, a Brooklyn lawyer of prominence, who is thoroughly acquainted with the case, has made the following statement:

Gen. Tracy says that in his communication to Dr. Bacon, Mr. Tilton does not disclose what the charge is, but he clearly shows what it is not. It shows that

It is not an Offence for which one Gentleman Could not Apologize

to another and not have the apology accepted. Mr. Tilton insists that the apology was offered and accepted. Upon this point he is very explicit. He says that upon the receipt of the information which led him to make the charge, he sought Mr. Beecher and obtained from him an explanation, which he regarded and ac cepted as an apology, and upon which he rested. He never suffered the past to disturb their pleasant relations, and it would not now have disturbed them but for the manner in which Plymouth Church had treated his case in connection with the proceedings of the Congregational Council. He says that after this explanation of Mr. Beecher, he acted "with a conscious desire to see Mr. Beecher protected rather than harmed." This forbids the supposition that Mr. Tilton regarded Mr. Beecher's offense as one that affected his honor or that of any member of his family. The charge against Mr. Beecher is just this: Four years ago Mr. Tilton claims to have received information which lead him to charge Mr. Beecher with having made a dishonorable suggestion to his wife. This is the extent of the charge, and the only charge Mr. Tilton has ever made against Mr. Beecher. That is all; and it is well known to the members of Mr. Beecher's church that Mrs. Tilton has repeatedly and emphatically denied it. This explanation of the entire case is correct, and Gen. Tracy felt glad for one that Mr. Tilton had made his publication. The public may know the worst that can be said on the subject, and it will now understand why the members of Plymouth Church, who have all along been well and accurately informed in the matter, have so unanimously stood by their pastor during this long and unfortunate controversy.

Tilton's Ambiguity.

Mr. Tilton was engaged in the office of the *Golden Age* when a representative of the Brooklyn *Union* dropped in for a quiet little interview. The scribe tells the story of the meeting as follows:

The reporter and Mr. Tilton having met before, the former proceeded to ask a question or two, in order to clear up certain statements in Mr. Tilton's letter to Dr. Bacon. Mr. Tilton, however, emphatically declined to be interviewed, saying: "I have put before the public as much as I consider judicious and right, and for the present I will add nothing."

"The public—I speak for Brooklyn—are not quite satisfied. They are calling aloud for you to give the nature of the offence Mr. Beecher is said to be guilty of," said the reporter.

"The public have got just as much I choose to give at present. I shall say no more now. I decline to be interviewed on any aspect of the case. I have said this to other representatives of the press. I totally disapprove of the unmanly methods by which public men permit themselves to be interviewed by third parties when they are capable of answering for themselves."

The reporter handed Mr. Tilton the following paragraph from the Syracuse *Journal* of yesterday, and asked him what he had to say about that:

"A telegraph at noon to-day indicates that Tilton attempted an arrangement with Dr. Ba-

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

LOUISIANA.

Decision in the Grant Parish Conspiracy Case.

The Indictment Pronounced Defective by Justice Bradley.

The Contest for the Possession of the State Funds Decided.

The Famous Funding Bill Rendered Nugatory.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27.—The United State Circuit Court, in the Grant Parish case, Judge Woods, rendered a decision on the motion for a new trial, which was refused.

An extra *Picayune* gives the following account of the proceedings in the Grant Parish case: At twelve o'clock Justice Bradley took his seat on the bench with Judge Woods, and announced that he had prepared a decision upon the points raised by Mr. Marr in arrest of judgment and testing the constitutionality of the Ku-Klux act. Justice Bradley then read his decision, a most lengthy, exhaustive and intelligent one. Under the indictment the prisoners were charged with, first, conspiracy to take away certain rights from citizens of African descent; second, the commission of murder whilst engaged in this conspiracy, and found guilty of sixteen counts. That Congress has the right to pass a law to carry out the provisions of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments no one dare deny. The question is, how far this right extends. The thirteenth amendment declares that all persons in the United States shall not be disqualified from voting on account of race, color or previous condition. The United States is not given the power to pass laws relative to elections or voting, but simply to see that the States do not interfere with these rights. The United States has only power to see these rights enforced. The moment a State fails to comply with the duties enforced upon it, the United States is called on to interfere, and the interference of Congress, when a State is ready to punish violation of these rights, is unnecessary, injudicious and illegal. To constitute an offense of which the United States has jurisdiction, it must be shown that a conspiracy was formed to take away certain rights from citizens on account of his race, color or previous condition. The fifteenth amendment declares that the right of every citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied by the United States or any State on account of his race, color or previous condition. When a State refuses this right Congress has the power to pass laws to enforce the amendment. Congress has also power to secure these rights against individuals. Therefore I am unwilling to affirm the unconstitutionality of this act. But let us examine the counts of this indictment. The first count charges two persons with conspiring to prevent certain persons of African descent from peaceably assembling. The Constitution of the United States declares that Congress shall not interfere with the right of a peaceable assemblage. Does this amount to an affirmative law giving the United States jurisdiction over all persons who shall interfere with the right of a peaceable assemblage? Clearly not. The second count is the same as the first. The third count declares that a conspiracy was formed to take the lives of certain citizens of African descent without due process of law. All murderers do this. Has the United States jurisdiction of all murderers? The fourth count is too vague and general. So are the fifth and eighth. Their vagueness is such that they cannot stand. The sixth and seventh counts charge the prisoners with conspiracy against certain persons because

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MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 87½

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 27f.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 111½.

LOUISIANA affairs are again engaging public attention.

LET IT BE put down as one good point in favor of the last Congress, that amid all the confusion incidental to the closing hours of the session, the appropriations made were over twenty-six millions less than its previous year, and that no scheming job was perpetrated in its last hours for a raid on its Treasury.

COUNT VON ARNIM, who was relieved from the diplomatic service of the German Empire, it is said, proposes to write a loving epistle in the shape of a defense of himself as against Bismarck. The Count and the Emperor have always been regarded as affectionate friends, but it is quite likely that this public washing of dirty linen, will somewhat disturb these amicable relations.

THE Republican General Committee has organized at Washington City, with Senator Chandler as Chairman, and Postmaster Edmunds, of Washington, as Secretary. The Committee, at their initial meeting, had an informal discussion of the political situation, but took no formal action. Communications are being forwarded to local organizations in the States, and active measures are being taken for a thorough organization.

THE Comptroller of the Currency has already received numerous inquiries respecting the allotment of circulation for the Western and Southern States and the Territories, and there is every indication that capital in these sections is ready to be invested in national banks as fast as circulation can be granted, the assertions of contractionists to the contrary notwithstanding. Within the next thirty days the Comptroller will be pretty well informed what the demand for new banks exactly will be under the new currency law.

OF President Grant's original Cabinet, Mr. Washburne soon gave place to Mr. Fish as Secretary of State, Gen. Rawlins to Mr. Belknap as Secretary of War, and Mr. Borie to Mr. Robeson as Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Cox presently gave place to Mr. Delano as Secretary of the Interior, Mr. E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, to Mr. Akerman and then Mr. Williams, as Attorney General, and Mr. Boutwell to Mr. Richardson, and now to Gen. Bristow, as Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Creswell, the last of the original list, is now succeeded by Mr. Hale.

THE copy of the General Laws passed by the Legislature of 1814, which has just been circulated, contains 186 laws and joint resolutions, and affords a nice comparison to that of 1873, which was burdened with 1163. The volume also embodies a report of the Constitution, which enlarges its size. Five of the laws, also, are the product of the Legislature of 1873, but were not signed in time for the volume for that year, and are included in the issue for 1874. The healthy effect of the new Constitution in the matter of legislation is shown in this volume in a very conclusive and satisfactory way.

MESSRS. PHELPS, DODGE & CO., of New York, have published a reply to the recent speech of General Butler, in Congress, in which they reiterate many of their former statements, and say in conclusion: "We believe General Butler knows, but willfully conceals the fact, that the same error and misunderstanding of the intricate law which compelled us, under severe penalties, to invoice our goods both at cost price and at market price, led us, as in the case of a great number of importations, to invoice their value above cost, and so resulted in gain to the revenue and loss to ourselves immensely greater than the Government claims to have lost.

THE New York City Government, after Comptroller Green has trimmed the figures down to the lowest point, will be able perhaps to get along with a little over thirty two millions of dollars the next fiscal year. The tax rate to secure this sum is $2 93 per $100. The chief items of expense will be six and one quarter millions for the city's share of State taxes; eight and one quarter millions for interest on the city and county debt; four and one quarter millions for the police force; and five millions for schools. About a million and a half each for the Fire Dpartment, Public Works, and Department of Charities and Corrections. The Courts cost over one million, and charitable institutions get three-quarters of a million. The parks cost $665,500, whilst the list of municipal salaries is $424,500.

MASSACHUSETTS, so long foremost in prohibition measures, seems to acknowledge the impracticability of that plan and seeks now by a rigid license law to hold in check the liquor traffic. This law was passed by the last Legislature, but was vetoed by the Governor. The action of the Legislature, however, perhaps gives the guage of public sentiment in the State,—that absolute prohibition is impossible, but that regulation and limitation is possible and practicable, if backed by the moral sense of the people. After all, did not the Rev. Mr. Snyder, in the Crusaders' Convention the other day, strike what ought to be the keynote of the present temperance movement, when he argued that prohibition was not so much the great want at present—because it now could not be enforced—but that the chief need was the "toning up" of the moral sentiment of the community until its influence was felt inside of Legislative halls in the enactment, and outside in the enforcement, of laws to control the traffic.

A GOOD DEAL of alarm is felt in England, just now, according to a letter in the N. Y. *Times*, in consequence of the almost universal depression of trade. The markets are either stagnant or declining, and on every side is heard complaints that there is nothing doing. There can be no doubt that the strikes in the coal and iron trades have done a great deal of harm. Production has been suspended at the very time when prices were at their best, and employers have now, with a failing market and restricted orders, no alternative but to refuse any further concessions. The necessities of their position have given them the upper hand, and, in many cases, the men have had to succumb. Unfortunately, however, the sunny hour is over, and those who wasted it in idleness are being taught that a brisk trade will not spring up just when it happens to suit their convenience. Prices have been forced up to a point which has obliged purchasers to consider whether they could not manage to do with a less quantity of goods, and also whether they could not get served on cheaper terms elsewhere; and it is evident that these questions have been answered by foreign buyers in a way unfavorable to English trade.

FROM the latest edition of Poor's Railroad Manual we gather the important facts that, at the close of 1873, there were in the United States 66,096 miles of railroad in operation, built at a cost, expressed in stock and bonds in almost equal proportions, of $56 918 per mile. The figures for 1872 were 57,323 miles, costing $55,116 per mile, and for 1871 the miles were 44,614, each costing $59,726. It is not a present purpose to say anything of the system of financiering which permits a railroad's bonded debt to equal its capital stock, or to suggest aught of the probable cash outlay represented by the par value of so large a total of securities; better methods and larger cash resources will need to be more common before matters mend in this respect. The desire is simply to point out that the increase of 50 per cent. in the mileage in two years was followed by a decrease of gross earnings per mile of 11½ per cent. in the same period, the receipts averaging $9,040 per mile in 1871, $8,168 in 1872, and $7,977 in 1873. But for the panic of September last the business of 1873 would doubtless have equalled or surpassed that of 1872. After the crash, however, and the consequent stagnation, the inevitable improvement has already set in.

THE MEASURES AGAINST THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY.

This question has received more than one grave discussion; and no wonder, for it deserves it. It involves at once the question of religion, of law, of government, of state and individual rights, of liberty of conscience and liberty of action, and it is only by a due consideration of all these points, and their bearing upon each other, that we can arrive at a just and impartial solution.

Liberty is evidently only a relative expression. Free in the fullest sense of the word is only he who lives by himself alone on a desert island, or in a wilderness, for he alone can follow his whims and wishes without infringing upon the rights of others. Let him have but a single mate or neighbor and his liberty becomes limited, confined by the rights and privileges of this neighbor. The more numerous our companions, the more advanced our state of civilization, the more narrowed down our freedom will become. Laws are nothing but the abridgements of our liberties which we surrender to the community for the acquisition of great advantages. Security of person and property, and the undisturbed pursuit of happiness, are some of them. To obtain these advantages, we give up many rights very dear to man in the barbarous state. Revenge of physical injuries, for instance, so coveted by the savage, we refer to our courts of justice, while we leave monetary disputes to the arbitration of tribunals of equity. In short, the idea of a commonwealth implies the surrender of individual rights and privileges for the common benefit. An advancement of civilization necessitates also an advancement of self-denial, for refinement creates many artificial wants which can only be gratified by mutual forbearance and consideration.

The *form* of government does not affect this truth. This limitation of individual rights takes place as well in an absolute monarchy as in a republic; with this difference only that, in the former the restrictions depend upon the will of a despotic ruler, and in the latter upon the will of the people. For this very reason, however, republicans ought to be doubly law-abiding; for a nation which fails in obeying its own laws is certainly unfit to make them.

The laws themselves may be properly divided into moral and municipal ones. The former require no legislative sanction to make them such; they are rather binding to us by the voice of that mysterious inner monitor, called conscience, and therefore dependent upon that warner's sensitiveness. Education and national customs in a measure shape even the moral laws. In ancient Sparta, lying and stealing was considered honorable, if executed with the proper cunning, while the western Indian looks upon treachery as a meritorious trait of war. The Christian religion, on the other hand, contemplates these practices as fundamentally wrong, and by this word *Christian* we have at once established our standard of morality; for, although our statutes know and say nothing of *Christian* laws, there can be no doubt that code of moral of that faith has been adopted as the rule of conduct by nearly all members of the Caucasian race.

But is this so? Is such a case at all imaginable in the nineteenth century? We say emphatically, no. Corrupt as the Legislatures of the day may sometimes be, the mere idea that they could even harbor the thought of such laws, is too absurb to be entertained for a moment. So in this instance the States in question do not require any disobedience to the moral law; they merely demand and will compel the observance of their municipal laws. What these laws forbid, was perhaps not absolutely wrong; nor, what they command, absolutely right before their passage; but after their passage they became as binding to the good citizen as the moral laws. To import goods into a country without paying duty, is no crime in itself; but the act becomes criminal as soon as the law of the country denies you this privilege. To kill a pheasant or partridge in Summer, is not absolutely wrong; but to do so in violation of the hunting laws of the State, stamps the act at once as criminal. We are well aware that many persons look upon these views as prudery; but we can only repeat our assertion, that any person who thus despises the sovereign will of the people, despises himself as part of it.

Now in regard to these laws, no Government can possibly have the right to enforce upon its citizens their violation. No State can compel its members to lie and bear false witness, to commit adultery, or in any other way violate the rules of chastity, and if the Governments now battling against resident priests should be guilty of such gross misdemeanors, we would be the first to condemn them, and encourage the opponents in their resistance.

Now, of this character are the laws which the penitent Bishops of the Catholic Church refuse to obey. They can hardly sustain the charge of religious persecution; for the Catholic Governments of Austria and Brazil deem a resistance to the clerical aggressions as timely and necessary, as the Protestant States of Prussia and Switzerland. The Church laws recently passed in the latter two countries concern the Protestant clergy as well as the Catholic. If the former should become guilty of the same offense, they would feel the hand of the civil authorities with the same promptness and decision. And what then do the penitent clergymen complain about? Let us refer to Prussia, where the conflict is raging with the greatest bitterness, and where, no doubt, it will be finally decided. Until recently the conduct of the Prussian Government towards the Holy See had been marked by an indulgence which many, with good reason, deemed unpardonable. Privilege after privilege had been granted; right after right had been ceded, until the Papal administration imagined that it could do as it pleased, and set aside every restriction regulating the affairs between Rome and Berlin. Step by step the King had renounced his ancient prerogative of nominating the candidates for bishropics, and granted to the Church the right of nominating and electing all the bishops of his kingdom, reserving merely the fair and just provision that no candidate should be put into the field who was distasteful to the Government. This we consider a just and liberal condition. In a country where Church and State are so closely united, and where the bishops' revenues are, more or less, furnished by the State, the Government could not possibly permit such high and influential positions to be filled with its enemies. Nor could the administration surrender its rights to model, in a measure, the character of those lower clergymen to whom the religious instruction of the young is entrusted. In this instance, also, the Government pursued a very moderate course. It left the nomination and election of these teachers entirely to the Church, but insisted that they should first go through a certain course of study and then pass a satisfactory examination. In no calling is knowledge more indispensable than in the ministry, especially when coupled with the instruction of the young; for ignorance begets superstition and intolerance, and leads to that religious fanaticism which has caused more persecution, misery and bloodshed in the world than all the other causes combined. To these regulations the Prussian bishops objected. They filled their appointments with men who had not complied with the requirements of the Government. In their objections they were encouraged by the Pope, and the most impartial mind cannot help asking the question: Why is this so? Are the Pope, the Bishops, and the Church interested in ignorance? Alas! if this should be the case! A cause which cannot bear the light of knowledge is sure to perish, and before long the friends of the Roman Catholic Church will lament the blindness which dictated such a policy.

We cannot discover any occasion for religious scruples in this matter; but supposing such scruples could arise, we claim that the good citizen will arise in such case and confine his resistance within the limits of the law. The State, moreover, cannot allow every individual to make his observance of its laws dependent on his own private convictions. These convictions are so various and numerous that, to allow them, would make every law on the statute-book exceptionable. We have a remedy for such evils, for we can raise our voice against any municipal law which we deem wrong, and either test its constitutionality before the Courts or agitate its repeal at the ballot-box. But as long as it is a law, we are bound to subordinate our own opinion and our individual will to the opinion and the will of the majority.

We consider even those concessions wrong which have already been permitted among us on the ground of religious scruples. The Quaker, for instance, objects to the bearing of arms, and is, therefore, exempt from service on the field of battle; but is such an objection sufficient cause? What will it lead to, and may not dangers and difficulties finally arise from such concessions? At present, you argue, the Quakers are not numerous enough to affect the efficiency of our military strength; but may not, in critical times, multitudes use this pretense to shirk personal risks and irksome responsibilities? It strikes us that any man ready to accept the protection and the blessings of a State ought to be willing to accede to its demands and bear its burdens, even if not quite in accordance with his private views. But if individual exemptions are detrimental to the common weal, those of *classes* are downright ruinous. A class, thus privileged, cannot help placing itself above the common level; and an aristocracy of priesthood is not less disagreeable and perilous than one of nobility. The history of this country, short as it is, has ample proof for this assertion. Look at the early times of New England. Judges, after the ancient Jewish fashion, ruled the communities; members of the ruling Church alone could exercise the rights of citizenship, and what was the result? Even to-day we look with as light shudder upon the code made up of the so-called blue laws of Connecticut. Intolerance prevailed in the councils of the old Puritans; persecution was rife, and banishment and death punished any difference from the ruling views.

But why pursue this subject any longer? No unbiased mind can observe this struggle between Church and State without absolving the Government of the charge of persecution, and laying the blame at the door of the clergy, where it belongs. We are far, however, from pronouncing the administrative measures of Prussia, Switzerland and the other States, relative to their Church affairs, perfect. Bismarck is performing the labor of Sisyphus, who was condemned, in Tartarus, to roll up hill a rock, which forever escaped his hands when he approached the top. The only possible solution of the question lies in the separation of Church and State, and if the efforts of the great statesman hasten the final achievement of this important measure, he may well rest satisfied with the consciousness that his labors have not been in vain.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Republicans of Snyder county have presented the name of Colonel Samuel Aleman as a candidate for Congress.

THE Dakota Territorial Republican Convention is called to meet at Elk Point, on July 16, to place in nomination a candidate for Delegate in Congress and for State officers.

IT is stated that the Ohio Republicans will follow the course of the Republican Convention of Indiana in resolving in favor of a stringent license law, with local option.

IT is stated that Colonel Forney and ex-Governor Curtin have returned to the Republican party, and that Colonel McClure alone represents the Liberal party of Pennsylvania.

SENATOR EATON, of Connecticut, and Congressman Lamar, of Mississippi, are mentioned by the Louisville *Courier Journal*, with the query: How would they look as Democratic candidates for President and Vice President in 1876?

THE Johnstown *Tribune* says General Jacob M. Campbell has more delegates instructed for him so far, for Lieutenant Governor than any other one candidate for any position whose name will be before the Republican State Convention.

MR. MCNULTA, the present member of Congress from the Thirteenth Illinois District, has been renominated by the Republicans. He has not been a particularly conspicuous member, but his votes have accorded with the wishes of his constituents.

THE Brownsville *Clipper*, the Waynesburg *Messenger*, the Lock Haven *Gazette*, and quite a number of other newspapers, speak in complimentary terms of General John Hall, United States Marshal, in connection with the next Republican nomination for Governor.

THE election in Connecticut of three Superior Court Judges, to fill vacancies caused by the dead-lock in the Legislature last year, resulted in the election of Roland Hitchcock, Earl Martin, and Sidney B. Beardsly, all Democrats. Their term is for eight years, beginning from the 15th of June, 1874.

THE Worcester (Mass.) *Gazette* states, on "unimpeachable authority," that Hon. George F. Hoar has determined not to run for Congress or any other office next Fall. It is known that Mr. Hoar strongly desired two years ago to return to the practice of his profession, but was overruled by his friends.

PHILADELPHIA insists upon having both the Supreme Judges to be elected this fall. The Democrats intend to nominate Judge Ludlow, and the Republicans Judge Paxson. But why do the Philadelphia politicians stop here? Why not, while they are about it, gobble up all the State officers?—*Reading Times.*

THE Republicans of Philadelphia have made the following nominations for county officers: Coroner, Joseph R. Ash; City Commissioner, Joseph R. Edmiston; District Attorney, Wm. B. Mann; Orphans' Court Judges, William B. Hanna, T. B. Dwight, Dennis O'Brien; Common Pleas Judge, Joseph T. Pratt.

THE Hon. Robert McLean, of Maryland, having served with distinguished agility as a bridge-burner and fight shirker in the late Confederate army, considers himself entitled to a seat in the Senate now belonging to Governor Swann. He has taken occasion to urge these points upon his fellow-Marylanders in a speech.

THE Republicans of Union county have made the following nominations: For Congress, Scott Clingan; Assembly, Chas. S. Wolfe; District Attorney, Alfred Hayes; Commissioner, Geo. Schock; Prothonotary, C. H. Hassenplug; Auditor, J. H. Brown. J. R. Orwig, of Mifflinburg, and Dr. Levi Rook, of Winfield, were chosen Senatorial and Representative Delegates to the State Convention, without instructions.

MR. HENRY L. DAWES, of Massachusetts, having declined a renomination for Congress, Messrs. E. B. Gilbert of Westfield, Charles O. Chapin, A. L. Soule, Charles R. Ladd, and Henry Alexander of Springfield, are thought by the Springfield *Union*, to be the most prominent Republicans likely to be canvassed for his successor. The Democratic nominee, the *Union* thinks, will, in all probability, be Mr. George M. Stearns.

PERSONAL.

HENRY WILSON is said to be engaged to marry a lady in Philadelphia.

THE President is expected to return to Washington on Tuesday or Wednesday next, and may reach Long Branch by the 4th of July.

THE Emperor of Russia, on leaving England, made the London police a present of about $5,000, besides giving to a num be of the chiefs articles of jewelry, such as rings, pins, &c., some of them worth as much as $1,000 each.

CATTELL and Dennison have not yet informed the President whether they will accept or decline the appointment of Commissioners for the District of Columbia, and Blow desires, before he gives an answer, to be furnished with a copy of the act providing for a temporary government, and to be informed whether the duties of the Commissioners will require five or six months' residence in Washington. His acceptance thus depends on business arrangements.

SCAR FACED CHARLEY, one of the pardoned convicts for the murder of General Canby and Dr. Thomas, has been chosen delegate from the Modocs in the General Council of the Indian Territory. It will be remembered that this tribe was removed from their fastnesses in the lava beds to that Territory. What kind of a legislator this well known brave will make remains to be seen. It is to be hoped that he will not give his colleagues as much trouble as he did the United States forces in Oregon. He will make a good chairman of "the committee on the conduct of the war."

AND now comes a rumor from western France that things are to be made lovely, even before the future empire can be established, by a marriage between the Prince Imperial and a daughter of the Marshal President. The high contracting parties are both very young, and neither of them has as yet made any definite statement as to his or her "intentions." The probabilities are that the whole story is the invention of some Parisian Republican, bent on doing his best to frighten his fellow-citizens and to discredit Marshal MacMahon with the French people.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A JAPANESE LEGATION is being established in Pekin.

ADMIRAL PENNOCK has taken command of a squadron in the China seas.

THE LATEST NEWS from Pekin says that all is quiet at the scene of the recent riot among the French and Chinese.

THE French newspapers *Nineteenth Century* and *Rappel*, suspended for an attack on the existing Government, have reappeared.

KIDO, a member of the Japanese ministry and at the head of the Department of Education, has been murdered by his countrymen.

THE REPORT of the tour of the late Japanese embassy around the world is finished, and placed in the hands of censors, and will be published in Japanese.

THE Japanese Government has issued a notification to the effect that on the 1st of August the exportation of rice and wheat beyond the seas will be prohibited.

THE Nagasaki (China) *Express* says it is the evident intention of the Japanese Government to annex so much of the Formusan territory as is not under the control of China.

A ST. PETERSBURG dispatch says there are alarming rumors in Central Asia. One is that Ameer of Kashgar has seized the Russian Envoy, and concentrated ten thousand troops on the frontier.

THE Spanish War Office is informed of the defeat, at Chelos, after two days' fighting, of ten thousand Carlists under Prince Alphonso, by five thousand Republicans. A dispatch from General Concha's camp, states that he has executed a flank movement on the Carlists at Estella, resulting in the capture of several important positions, and that it is probable the town will fall.

THE total number of Japanese troops in Formosa is two thousand. Collisions have occurred between these and the natives. The Japanese lost nine killed and the natives many more. The Chinese have not yet taken part. On the contrary, the Chinese Government has issued orders to its subjects all along the coast of the invaded country to afford the Japanese every assistance possible.

A HAVANA letter of a recent date says that the Cubans report that a convoy of four hundred men, together with forty cart loads of provisions, have been captured by the Cubans in the jurisdiction of Santiago de Cuba, and that four hundred Spaniards had been shot in retaliation for the shooting of the Cubans. The *Diario* states that the Spanish forces in the field operating against the Cubans number sixty thousand men. Of this number forty thousand are supposed to be guarding the cultivated districts, ten thousand on the sick list and elsewhere, and ten thousand are engaged in active pursuit of the enemy. These ten thousand men, it says, are not sufficient to pursue six thousand or eight thousand men who are well acquainted with the country.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

C. H. STRICKLAND'S flour mill, at New Castle, Indiana, was burned on Friday. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $18,000.

A DISPATCH from Salisbury, N. C., states that John Allen Ketchy was hanged there on Friday, for committing an outrageous crime.

THOS. C. WEMYSS, a well known actor and stage manager, committed suicide on Saturday morning, at his residence, in Brooklyn.

AT a saw mill in Tyler City, Indiana, on Friday, an unknown German fell on a saw which was rapidly revolving. His head and one arm were cut off clear in a few seconds.

HUGH DONAHUE, at three minutes before eight o'clock on Saturday morning, in Hampden Park, Springfield, Mass., completed his task of walking a thousand miles in a thousand hours.

A WASHINGTON DISPATCH states that the Chief of the Secret Service Division, H. C. Whiteley, has resigned, and that the impression prevails that Whiteley acted under instructions from some one authorized to direct him. This Secretary Bristow will endeavor to ascertain without regard to whom it may implicate.

WATERING PLACE NOTES.

COUNTRY boarding houses are offering breakfast at noon as an extra inducement.

THE usual marine monsters begin to show themselves in the various fashionable lakes and along the sea shores.

WEARY wanderers towards the haunts of wasting summer dissipation are on their way. Six hundred arrived at Saratoga last week.

CALIFORNIA pleasure seekers are going to the Sierras, where a snow-storm now and then during the dog days will cool them off.

SOME genius proposes to establish a windmill passenger balloon between North Conway and the Tip-Top House, White Mountains, and carry passengers for $2.

THE White Sulphur Springs, at the head of Saratoga Lake, together with about 100 acres of land adjoining, has been purchased for the purpose of being converted into a popular resort.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS, January 1, 1873, - - $778,251 56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fallansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bradley.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR INDIANS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, May 23, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate (both to be enclosed in the same envelope), will be received at No. 42 Leonard street, New York, until 12 o'clock, M., of THURSDAY, the 2d day of July, 1874, which place will be open for business from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. on and after the 10th day of June, 1874, for furnishing the following named articles for issue to Indians:

SANTEE AGENCY.
16,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.

YANCTON AGENCY.
1,700,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
3,000 bushels Wheat.
20,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
250,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
12,000 pounds Beans.

WHETSTONE AGENCY.
6,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
550,000 pounds XX Flour.
240,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
500,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
50,000 pounds beans.

UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY (CROW CREEK).
2,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle on the hoof.
100,000 pounds XX Flour.
40,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
80,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
300,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
25,000 pounds beans.

PROPOSALS.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.
3,800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
153,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
400,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
50,000 pounds beans.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, (GRAND RIVER.)
5,500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
525,000 pounds of XX Flour.
60,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
160,000 Mess Pork, in barrels.
500,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable Shelled Corn.
50,000 pounds Beans.

RED CLOUD AGENCY.
5,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
500,000 pounds XX Flour.
240,000 pounds Mess Park, in barrels.
500,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
50,000 pounds Beans.

UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY.
1,900,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
280,000 pounds XX Flour.
30,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
10,000 pounds Lard, good and sweet.

KIOWA AGENCY.
2,300,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
370,000 pounds XX Flour.
37,500 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
12,000 pounds Lard, good and sweet.

WICHITA AGENCY.
700,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
60,000 pounds XX Flour.
14,000 pounds Lard, good and sweet.

ALSO, FOR THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:
396,800 pounds of Coffee, green.
787,600 pounds good Brown Sugar.
56,600 pounds Plug Tobacco in boxes.
55,900 pounds good Brown Soap, in boxes.
62,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
35,000 pounds Soda.

All the above supplies, except beef, will be inspected and received at New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Omaha, Sioux City, Yancton, Bismarck, Cheyenne, North Platte or Kansas City, and must be delivered, packed and marked for shipment, by the last day of August, 1874, with the exception of the Bacon and Lard for the upper Arkansas, Kiowa and Wichita agencies, the delivery of which, at St. Louis or Kansas City, will be required by the 15th day of September next, and with the further exception of all the Flour, which must be ready for inspection and delivery at such times and in such quantities as will secure at each agency at all times at least one month's supply.

Bids for Beef Cattle will state price per pound, gross. Parties bidding for the other articles will state price per pound, net, and furnish a sample of each article bid for, except the Bacon, Pork, Corn and Salt. The prices must be given without modification or any proposed modification whatever.

Bids for two classes of Cattle for the Sioux agencies in Dakota are invited, as follows:

First. Averaging 850 pounds for the first six months, and 1,000 pounds for the remaining six months.

Second. Averaging 1,000 pounds for the whole year.

For upper Arkansas, Kiowa and Wichita agencies good merchantable cattle will be required.

The delivery of the cattle must commence at each of the points named within thirty days after notice of the award is given, and thereafter be continued not oftener than semi-monthly upon the written orders of the Department, at such times and in such quantities as may be required for the service.

When practicable, the cattle for use during the months of January, February and March will be received in December for freezing.

That there may be no failure on the part of the contractor, he will be required to keep the Beef Cattle in the vicinity of the Agency, to be delivered when required; and should it be ascertained that he is not collecting cattle in the vicinity fast enough, or should he fail to deliver them as required, the undersigned will purchase, or cause to be purchased, Beef Cattle as he may elect, at the expense of said contractor.

The Flour to be fresh ground, of XX quality, to be made wholly from good sound wheat, and to be delivered in good strong double sacks, each sack to branded "Indian Department Flour."

The Bacon must be sound and sweet, and put up in "gunnies."

The Coffee to be delivered in double sacks.

The Sugar to be delivered in barrels full head lined.

The Lard to be good and sweet, and in tin cans containing from five to ten pounds each.

The pork to be in barrels, with one iron hoop at each end.

The corn is to be in strong "gunnies," resewed.

Bids will also be received for Baking Powder in quarter and half pound packages, which may be substituted in whole or in part for the soda.

The undersigned reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of each or any of the articles which the bidders propose to furnish.

Parties bidding for Flour are required to furnish samples, each to be in quantity not less than one pound.

Parties to whom contracts for the supply of Flour are awarded shall, within 20 days, furnish to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs samples, in quality not less than 25 pounds, of the quality contracted for.

No bids will be considered for goods delivered at the agencies except as specified in this advertisement.

All articles furnished by contract made under this advertisement will be subject to inspection, and such article as may in any respect fail to conform to the requirements of contract and the sample will be rejected, and in that case the contractor or contractors will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality without delay, or if that not be done they will be purchased at his or their expense.

Payments will be made at this office on proper receipts after the accounts therefor shall have been properly approved.

Each copy of each proposal must have a copy of this advertisement (a slip from a newspaper) pasted at its head.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals if such a course should be deemed for the interest of the government.

Bids will also be received for the delivery of the following articles at the agencies named, at such times and such quantities as may be required.

BLACKFEET AGENCY (MONTANA.)
100,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle on the hoof.
225,000 pounds XX Flour.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork.

CROW AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
600,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle on the hoof.
350,000 pounds XX Flour.
40,000 pounds Mess Pork.

FORT PECK AGENCY, (Montana.)
1,000,000 pounds, gross weight. Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
600,000 pounds XX Flour.
500,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
100,000 pounds Mess Pork.

FORT BETHOLD AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)
500,000 pounds, gross weight, of American or northern wintered Texas Cattle, on the hoof.
50,000 pounds XX Flour.
30,000 pounds Mess Pork.

SANTEE AGENCY, (NEBRASKA.)
500,000 pounds gross weight of Beef Cattle on the hoof.
3,000 bushels Wheat.

PONDA AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)
350,000 pounds gross weight of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
60,000 pounds XX Flour.
11,000 pounds Mess Pork.

FORT HALL AGENCY, (IDAHO.)
200,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
200,000 pounds XX Flour.

No bids will be considered from persons who have violated the terms or failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract, or who may have defaulted in any bid heretofore made.

All the samples of each bidder must be designated by a conspicuous private mark attached to each sample, corresponding with marks on the proposals, the name of the bidder in no case to appear upon the samples. Failure to comply with this rule will subject the samples to rejection. Special care should be taken to adopt such a private mark as will ensure distinction from other bidders.

It will very much facilitate the making of awards if bidders will mark the price on each sample presented, in addition to giving the price in the bid. No samples will be opened until after all the bids shall have been publicly read.

Each bid must give the names of all parties interested in, or parties to it, and no contract, or part thereof, will be permitted to be sub let or assigned to any other party without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

Blanks for proposals with bonds attached, will be furnished on application to this office, or to the agents at the respective agencies at which supplies are to be delivered.

Every bid amounting to the sum of $5000 or over must be accompanied with a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, upon some United States depository or solvent national bank, which check or draft shall not be less than five per centum on the amount of supplies proposed to be furnished; and in case any bidder, on being awarded a contract, shall fail to execute the same with good and sufficient sureties, according to the terms on which his bid was made and accepted, such bidder shall forfeit the amount of his bid to the United States, and the same shall forthwith be paid into the Treasury, but if such contract shall be duly executed as aforesaid, such draft or check so deposited shall be returned to the bidder.

Each bidder must designate his place of business, where communications sent to him will be received, the same to be entered in his contract should one be awarded him.

It is recommended to bidders residing out of New York to furnish a New York reference with their bids, and also their address while in that city.

At the execution of the contract a bond will be required to its full amount for the faithful performance thereof, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District Attorney.

Proposals should be enclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed, "Proposals for Supplies for Indians."

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a Committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.

EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

IMPORTANT

Thanking our many customers for the very liberal only to duplicate the many decided bargains in Dry G THAN HAVE YET BEEN REACHED, owing to V THAN ACTUAL COST OF PRODUCTION, on ace months' residence in Washington. His TEED TO BE THE LOWEST IN THE COUNTRY.

New Summer Dress Goods.
New Lace and Silk Out-side Garments.
New Ladies' and Misses' Suits.
New Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

At $1, Good Black Dress Silk, best of color and all pure Silk, the best value yet offered.
At $1.25, $1.37 and $1.50, extra quality Black Dress Silks, being fully one-third under usual prices.
At 12½c, Striped and Plain Grenadines and Hernanis in black and colors.
At 18½c and 25c special good bargains in Grenadines and Hernanis.
Fine Grenadines and Hernanis, at very low prices.
At 25 to 87½c, Fine Black Alpacas, a most complete stock—prices fully one third under value.
At 10c to 25c, decided bargains in New Dress Goods.
At 18½c, Real Japanese Silks worth 37½c.
At 31c, Fine Japanese Silks, usual price, 50 to 60c. Fine Dress Goods at exceedingly low prices.

New Lace Jackets, Sacques and Mantles.
New Silk and Cashmere Jackets and Sacques.
New Cloth Jackets, Sacques, &c.
New Summer Shawls.
Ladies' White Suits and Polonaises.
Ladies' Linen and Alpaca Suits.
Misses' White and Colored Suits.
New Fine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Medium Cassimeres, Jeans, &c.
Pant and Coat Linens.

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.

EXTRA
GOOD BARGAINS
IN
OUR ENTIRE ASSORTMENT
OF
LADIES' PARASOLS
AND
Silk Sun Umbrellas
OFFERED AT
MARKED DOWN
PRICES.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.

LINEN SUITS.
WHITE SUITS.
LINEN SUITS.
WHITE SUITS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
WHITE, ORR & CO.
25 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
SUMMER STOCK
A choice line at very low prices.
MATTINGS,
FANCY AND COCOA,

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, And. J. Lee,
J. F. Smith, Geo. M. Reed,
Samuel A. Long, Frank Kohne,
W. J. Douthett.
JOHN G. MACONNELL, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Grootsinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Charles Lang, F. Haberman, A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, June 29, 1874.

The usual amount of Saturday business was transacted at our moneyed institutions on Saturday, and the demand for money was about equal to the loanable funds on hand. Among the large class of borrowers now are those who are preparing to pay their taxes before the first of July, so as to get the benefit of the discount. Many of our banks and insurance companies pay their semi-annual dividends in July, and those of them who do this, are hoarding their surplus cash to pay, believing that the demand for dividends by stockholders will be prompt. Below we give the names of banks that have, up to this time, declared their dividends.

Of good paper there is very little offering, in fact, it is very seldom you see any gilt-edged paper now on the street, as banks are taking all they can find of it, so as to make use of their surplus funds during the summer months. The demand for discounts depends entirely upon the paper. Most of the banks are charging from six to nine per cent., and when done through a broker ten per cent. is paid. The inquiry for mort gages exceeds the number being offered, and money can be easily had at ten per cent., on good real estate. Our brokers report good mortgages very scarce.

Real estate is dull, plenty offering but very few buyers.

The dry goods trade, for the last week, among our retail merchants has not been good. They all report a falling off of at least one half from the previous week. The wholesale dealers report trade fair, with a decided tendency to quiet this week. Our iron and glass men are all complaining, and judging from what they say their trade is about as flat as it can possibly be, without drying up altogether.

The Freehold Bank and Building Association, semi-annual, 5 per cent., payable forthwith.

Peoples' Savings Bank of Allegheny, semi-annual, 5 per cent., payable after July 6th.

Enterprise Insurance Company, a dividend of two dollars per share, payable after July 1st.

Last month was the anniversary of the memorable financial crash at Vienna in 1873. We learn from our European exchanges that traces of that unfortunate event are not even yet totally obliterated. Sixteen joint-stock companies, forty-four banks, thirty-six industrial companies, eighteen building societies and one insurance company, representing in the aggregate a capital value of 313,500,000 florins, continue to the present day under the Bankruptcy Court. With regard to other more fortunate establishments, which have managed somehow to weather the storm, the effects of the crash are painfully visible in the quotations of shares. It is scarcely three quarters of a year since our panic of 1873, and if the longer time has not served to obliterate the effects of the Vienna panic, it is hardly to be expected that impaired confidence here should be restored in the shorter time of nine months.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	111¾	111¾
U. S. 6ixes—1881—coupon	122	12 7/8
Do do.	117½	118
5-20 1862	114¾	114¾
5-20—1864	115	117
" 1865	118	118
" 1865 new	120¾	120¾
" 1867	121	120¾
" 1868 coupons	120	120
10-40's	113¾	113¾
Currency 6's	115	115
10-47's—coupons	114	114¾
New 5 per cents	114	114½

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	100¾	100¾
Erie	3¾	3¾
I. C.	95	95
R. R. & B.	⅞	⅞
C. C. C. & I. C.	18¾	18¾
St. Paul	38¾	39¼
Do. preferred	58	58
Michigan Southern	74¾	76½
Do. Central	73	75½
North Western Common	41¾	42¾
Do. Preferred	69	69
Rock Island	103¾	104¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87¾	87½
Pacific Mail	44¾	44¾
Western Union Telegraph	73¾	74¾
Ohio & Mississippi	25¾	25¾
Union Pacific	57½	57½
Toledo & Wabash	34¾	36
Harlem	125	125
Chicago and Alton	103¾	103
Adams Express		1.6½
American Express		53½
U. S. Express		70
W., Fargo & Co. Express		79
Quicksilver		20
Fort Wayne	93	
Merchants Union Express		17
Hannibal and St. Joseph.	27½	27½
Do. Pref.	32	32

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 75 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penna. Central	43½	
" scrip	102½	
Reading	87¾	
United Cos. of N. J.	122¾	123¾
Oil Creek	6	
Lehigh Valley	69¾	69¾
A., V. R. R. 7-30	83	45
Central Transportation		58
P. C. & St. L. Bonds		

NEW YORK, June 27, 1874.

Money closed at 2@3 per cent. on call. Foreign exchange closed dull and firm at 487¾@488 for bankers' sixty days sterling and 490@490¾ for demand. Prime mercantile paper is 5½@6¾ per cent. Gold closed at 111¾, the only price of the day. The rates paid for borrowing were 1 and 1 64 per cent. to flat, and for carrying 1@2 per cent. The clearings were $25,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $433,000 and received $1,682,000 for customs during the week. The imports in the same time were: Dry goods, $4,482,898, and general merchandise $5,213,273. Governments were strong and steady, with very little doing. State bonds were quiet and nominal. Railroad bonds were firm, with moderate business. The specie shipments to Europe were $721,410, and to Havana and Hayti $20,000, nearly all gold coin and bars.

The most prominent differences between the genuine and counterfeit coupons of the Central Pacific bonds of July 1st, 1874, are the following: In the word "one" in the counterfeit the letter "o" inclines more than the other letters in that word, and the letter "n" is smaller than the "o." In the word "dollars" in the counterfeit the letter "o" falls below the line of the other letters, while the adjoining letter "l" is above that line. The counterfeit coupons so far as yet discovered are all of series "G," and of various numbers between 9,111 and 9,800. No counterfeit bonds corresponding to the coupons have yet been discovered, but it is presumed the bonds from which the counterfeit coupons were cut are in circulation, either in this country or in Europe.

Stocks were generally strong throughout the day. The advance ranged from ⅛ to 2 per cent., and the closing quotations were the highest made in most cases. The leading features were Lake Shore, Wabash, Rock Island, Northwest, St. Paul common, New York Central and Western Union. The sales included 30,000 shares Western Union, 12,000 Pacific Mail, 11,000 New York Central, 13,000 Erie, 7,000 Lake Shore, 22,000 Union Pacific, 11,000 Northwestern, 8,000 Rock Island, 8,000 St. Paul, and 23,000 Toledo & Wabash.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, increase	$2 724,000.
Specie, decrease	2 19,900
Legal tenders, increase	684,600
Net deposits, increase	5,309,700
Circulation, decrease	1 41,000
Reserve, decrease	4,237 475

Governments—U. S. registered 1881, 122¼@—; 5-20s of '62, 114¾; do of '64, 117¾; do of '65, 118; do new, 120½; 5-20s of '67, 120¾; do '68, 120¾; new 5s, 114½; 10-40s, 114½; currency 6s, 115¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 97; Tennessee, old, 80; do new, 80½; Virginia, new, 32; do old, 30½; North Carolina, old, 18; do new, 10.

Stocks.—Canton, 58; Western Union Telegraph Company, 74¼; Quicksilver, 23; Adams Express, 107½; Wells, Fargo & Co., 80; Express, 79¾; American Ex. press, 60¾; United States Express, 70; Pacific Mail, 44¾; New York Central, 100; Erie, 3¾; do preferred, 49; Harlem, 125; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 76; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87½; Northwestern common, 42¾; do preferred, 69; Rock Island, 100; New Jersey Central, 108¾; St. Paul, 38¾; do preferred, 59; Toledo & Wabash, 36; do preferred, 65; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 23½; Chicago & Alton, 104; do preferred, 106; Ohio & Mississippi, 25¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 74¾; Burlington & Quincy, 107; Lake Shore, 76¾; Panama, 148½; Illinois Central, 98¾; Union Pacific, 57¾; Central Pacific, 93½; Union 87½; Hartford & Erie, 1; Delaware & Lackawanna, 110¾.

LONDON, June 27.—5 P. M.—Consols: money, 92¾@92¾; account 92¾@92¾; 10 40s, 105¾; Erie, 28@28¾; preferred, 45

PARIS, June 27.—Rentes 59f 45c.

FRANKFORT, June 27.—5-20s, '62, 97¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, June 27, 1874.

While there is no actual improvement to note in general business—there is a much better feeling, as the outlook has improved very materially recently; the final disposition of the currency question, together with the assured abundant harvests have given a cheerful look to the general merchandise markets. Independently, however, says the New York "Bulletin," of all the reasons whether business ought to revive under the new circumstances we have tangible evidence that it has already revived. Of course this improvement cannot be expected to be very conspicuous during the hot, quiet months of summer and yet we have no doubt it will cause more activity between now and September than has been anticipated. The preparations for a fall trade, which has been more than usually counted upon will immediately give better employment to some branches of business. Naturally raw materials will be in better demand: the repair, improvement or extension of machinery will make itself felt in the manufacturing trades, which will benefit the metal and other trades and these partial evidences of growing activity will diffuse a more hopeful spirit throughout business at large. Having passed a period of panic and severe depression, we have now entered on a new era of commercial activity and speculation.

BRANS—Quotable, in a jobbing way, at $2.5 @ 2.75 ₱ bushel, the outside figure for choice navies.

BUTTER—The market continues quiet and prices unchanged; consumption merchants report occasional small sales of prime to choice solid packed, in crocks, at 17@18 and there is not much inquiry for any other kind.

CHEESE—We continue to quote prime Ohio Factory at 13@13½.

EGGS—There is a steady demand, and we can report regular sales at 16@17.

FLOUR—Both Chicago and New York were reported dull yesterday, and the general tone of the market is weakness; spring wheat flours $4.75 @5.25; red winter wheat, $5@7.25, and white $5.25@7.25. Rye flour, $4.25@4.50.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues to be reported firm on the seaboard, and the recent sharp advance is the talk of the trade among jobbers generally, not only here but elsewhere appears to be against stocking up at present prices because they are having only for immediate requirements. Sugars are in fair demand and prices are firm but unchanged. Molasses and Syrups are in light supply and firm.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 12¾; Crushed and Granulated, 11¾@; Powdered, 11¾; Standard A, 10¾@; Ex. C, 10¼@10½; C, 10@10¼; Yellow Extra C, 9¾; American Extra C, 9¾; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9c.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 25; prime, 24; good, 23; Roasted, 28c for 1 pound packages; Java, 27½; Old Government Java, 30c; Roasted, 40c.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new Orleans, 69c; prime, 65c; good, 60c; choice, in bbls, 75c; Porto Rico, 70@75c.

SYRUPS—Fancy White Drips, $1.00@1.20; White Drips, 70c; Extra Sugar Drips, 60 to 65c; Amber, 90@95 Molasses Syrups, 35 to 50, as to quality.

RICE—Best Carolina, 9¾; good, 9½; Rangoon, 8½@8¾; Patna, 9¾.

GRAIN—Trade continues quiet and the market, in a general way, presents but little that is really new or of importance. The demand is almost entirely to supplying immediate wants, while as regards prices, there have been no changes since the date of our last report. Wheat continues dull, but unchanged: $1.30@1.35 for red and $1.35@1.40 for white. The Oat market is easier with sales at 59@61, the outside figure for prime white. Shelled Corn continues dull, although it is in light supply, but there is very little inquiry for it, and holders, who have it in the elevator, are anxious to sell. Ear Corn is in light supply and there is some inquiry for it: sales at 8 @83, according to quality. The demand, however, is mostly for small lots. Rye is scarce and there is some inquiry for it: may be quoted at $1 5 @1.10

HAY—Baled continues to come in very sparingly, hence, as noted in our last report, there is a firmer feeling, although the demand has not improved much.

HOMINY—There is not much inquiry and prices are nominally unchanged, $4 75@5 ₱ bri

PROVISIONS—Hams—Extra Sugar Cured canvassed, 14¾; Shoulders—Extra Sugar Cured canvassed, 9¾; Breakfast Bacon—Sugar Cured canvassed, 12¾; Dried Beef—Extra Sugar Cured canvassed, 11; Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾ ₱ lb.; Rib Sides, 10¾; Short Rib Sides, 11¾; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾; Mess Pork, ₱ bbl, $17 50; Lard—Prime Leaf, in tres s, 12¾ ₱ lb; Refined summer, 11¾; kegs, half bris, 11¾; buckets 1 ¼; 3 lb cadd ies, 14; 5 lb do, 13¾; 3 lb pails, 13¾ do pails 14¾; 6 do pails 14¾.

POTATOES—Sales of old stock at $1@1.25 ₱ bushel, and new grops at $2 ₱ bbl.

POULTRY—Spring Chickens, (live) quotable at 4 @50 cts ₱ pair, according to size, and old hens 75@85c.

RAGS—The market is reported quiet and unchanged at 3cts ₱ lb for good mixed.

SEEDS—Timothy, nominal at $2 ₱ bu.

TALLOW—The market continues quiet and prices unchanged at 6¾@7c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY June 27, 1874.

Following were the arrivals of the different kinds of stock for the week, and to afford a comparison we append those of the week preceding also:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Sunday	91 cars	63 cars	15 cars
Monday	72 "	1 "	5 "
Tuesday	33 "	21 "	35 "
Wednesday	146 "	19 "	53 "
Thursday	79 "	17 "	9 "
Friday	82 "	8 "	4 "
Saturday	70 "	9 "	3 "
Total	637 "	178 "	124 "
Total last week	512 "	178 "	60 "

FREIGHTS.

There are various rumors in regard to freights, but, so far as we can learn, none of them are at all authenticated. One was that the Penn Co. is receipting from Chicago to New York at the rate of 25c ₱ cwt. which, if correct, would be a serious discrimination on our market, as the rate from Chicago here is 25c ₱ cwt, and from here to New York 25c ₱ cwt, making a discrimination 2 3c ₱ cwt in favor of the through shipper. We do not, however, as already stated, take much stock in these rumors, as such a discrimination as the one in question. It strikes us would be very injurious to the best interests of the Pennsylvania Company. There is no much doubt, however, but what rates have been cut down very low over the Northern route from Chicago to New York, and if it is said that the great object in so doing is to annihilate the heavy through shippers over the Pennsylvania Road, and it would be a good thing for the trade in general if the object was attained. Following are the prevailing rates from this point eastward:

	Cattle.	Hog.	Sheep.
New York	$40 ₱ car	$40 ₱ car	$35 ₱ car
Philadelphia	35 "	35 "	30 "
Baltimore	35 "	38 50 "	31 50 "

CATTLE.

The operations in this class of stock were unusually heavy this week, the total sales aggregating 3,883 head, against 3,127 last week. It is true, the arrivals were large, especially of local stock, while of through Cattle they were correspondingly light, but there was a very full attendance of buyers, the demand was fully up to the supply and prices were fully sustained. Prime native steers, of which there were scarcely sufficient to meet the wants of buyers, sold readily, and that, too, at an advance from 10@15c ₱ cwt, and while the commoner grades did not bring any better prices than those of last week, they sold nearly and at rates fully up to the expectations of holders. Through Texas Cattle, the great proportion of which were very common in point of quality, were very dull, they didn't seem to be wanted at any price, and those of the character referred to had to be sent on in first hands. Our commission men had discouraging shipments of this scalawag stock, because it is very unpleasant and unsalable factory to handle; they can't get out of them for the owner, and then the buyers generally come out at the small end of the horn. Grass Cattle continue to come in freely, and for these the market was all, and even more than was generally expected. We see no reason to believe that with the exception of the Texas Cattle, owners very generally had a margin for profit, and the market closed better than it opened, that is, there was a firmer feeling, and for the finer grades, better prices were realized.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,350@1,400 steers	6,75@6,90
Prime 1,400@1,300 steers	6,50@6,65
Good 1,300@1,200 steers	6 0 @6 2
Grassers, as to quality	4,00@5,50
Texas Cattle, as to quality	3,50@5 0
Mixed rough stock	3,00@4,00

SHEEP.

The market opened up fairly active; business was very fair on Monday and Tuesday, and prices fully up to those of last week, were obtained. On Wednesday, however, the market commenced to show signs of weakness: the arrivals having of ved considerably larger than expected, and then the advices from the East were very unfavorable; buyers at once became very shy, while holders, on the other hand, were loathe to realize, and the inevitable consequence was a heavy shrinkage in prices. The decline during the latter portion of the week was fully 5@ ₱ cwt on the best grades, while for common and scalawag stock the shrinkage was still greater, and in the same proportion as above mentioned that the market, so far as the selling interest was concerned, was the worst of the season, owners very generally, especially those who sold only the latter part of the week, lost money, and some of them a good deal of it. Following are the closing:

Extra 10 ₱ fine wool	5,20@5,25
Prime 9 @10 ₱ lb do	5,00@5,15
Good 8 @8 ₱ lb do	4 0 @4 25
Fair 70@75 ₱ lb do	3,00@3,50
Indiana sheep, as ₱ quality	3,00@4,50

HOGS.

The arrivals, as will be seen, were about the same as those of last week, but with an increased demand the market was much better, and a sharp advance in prices was realized. The demand was fully up to the supply all week, hence holders had no difficulty in closing out, and that, too, at the advance in question. Prime Philadelphia hogs sold this morning at 6.5@5.60 with a few at 6.65. Baltimore hogs quotable at 6@6,10 and Yorkers at 5 80@6.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, June 27, 1874.

The Crude market has been remarkably steady this week, and, notwithstanding several new strikes have been reported, prices are a shade higher than early in the week; immediate shipment was quoted to day at 99@$1.00 ₱ bri at Parker. As noted in a recent report, the production is supposed to be holding its own, and the daily average yield is estimated at from 30,000 to 33,000 bris. Whether it is claimed that the actual consumption does not exceed, if it exceeds, 25,000 bris, this being the case it is evident that the production is considerably in excess of the consumption, and consequently stocks must of necessity be increasing. Some operators, however, are disposed to differ with the belief that, now that the current is once more fairly set in the direction of higher prices, that there will be more activity, but very few have much hope of any material or permanent advance in prices.

Trade in refined continues quiet, and the market is devoid of anything new or important. Spot quoted to day at 12¾; July, 13; August, 13¾; equal to 9¾, 10 and 10¾, on cars here. It is said that there is but a single exporting firm willing to buy at quoted prices, and that they are buying on specialties, hence some of our refiners do not care about taking their contracts, and the probability is that if any considerable amount was thrown upon the market that it would break. It is hoped, however, that trade will soon get into a better shape, so that refiners will be enabled to sell more freely, and, at the same time, obtain a better margin for profit.

Oil Barrel trade continues very dull: there is not enough doing to establish quotations

Receipts crude this week,	25,045	bbls.
" last week,	14,567	"
" Jan 1 to date,	891,246	"
" same time, 1873,	966,352	"
Exports refined this week,	2,448	"
" last week,	10,169	"
" Jan 1 to date,	429,511	"
" same time 1873,	499,931	"

CRUDE OIL RECEIPTS AT ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
McKelvy	Corson O W	387
McKelvy	Starr & O W	71
Duncan	Hutchison O W	783
Duncan	Vesta O W	471
Vandergrift & F	Vesta O W	74
Stevenson	Radiant O W	996
Stevenson	Central O W	911
Fisher Bros	Citizens O W	701
Fisher Bros	Holdship O W	953
Total		5,003

Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27.—Cotton quiet; sales of 400 bales; prices are easy; receipts 406 bales; exports to continent 600; coastwise 3,591; stock 49,796; unsold last evening 31,000.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK—American Pig—We cannot report any improvement in any department of the Iron market, which still continues greatly depressed. How great this depression is may be judged from one fact. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company advertised for 1000 tons of Iron, which they wanted principally for ballast, and have certainly had offers at $30 and $21, while reports are current and believed of offers at considerably lower prices. They have not bought yet. 6000 tons of various brands have been sold for Pipe making, on private terms. We quote Lehigh brands at $31@32 for No 1 Foundry, but there have been sales at lower prices. No 2 Foundry, $ 2@30; Gray Forge, $27@28. Sales of Lehigh Gray Forge have been made during the week at $25 at the works. Bars—Bars are selling in a small way from mills at at 2 82½c. Rails—We note the sale of 1000 tons American and 350 tons Foreign, both on private terms. We quote American $54@55, currency, and Welsh, $53@54, gold—Iron Age.

CLEVELAND—Read & Dickey, iron brokers, report as follows: The market for Pig Iron of all grades remains substantially as reported in our last. There are no transactions of any magnitude to report, although inquiries for small lots continue numerous, and the aggregate sales show no reduction in the amount of business doing. The most noticeable feature in the present condition of affairs is the slight advance in price between Bituminous Foundry and Forge grades, which proves the greater scarcity of Mill iron and the lack of demand for Iron in the Foundry trade. We shall expect to see this feature assume greater prominence before long, and shall not be surprised to hear shortly of sales of No 1 Foundry and No 1 Forge being made at about the same figures. There is but one opinion as to the future of the trade, in which all can agree, and that is that there will be an improvement both in the demand and prices in the fall, but as to when the movement will commence there are as many opinions as there are people to express them

PHILADELPHIA—The situation is without material change to note, unless it be a general expectation of better things and a feeling of satisfaction in all branches of trade that the currency question is definitely settled for the present, and upon less objectionable terms to both parties than was considered possible. Whatever of activity was to be noticed during the past 10 days has been fully maintained and the inquiry for most grades of iron is, if anything, stronger than last week. Forge Irons, for fall deliveries, are most sought after and the present prices are considered cheap, although comparatively few sales are reported. Mill irons are quiet present prices can rule for 30 days, although no great activity may occur before September. The tone is decidedly more hopeful than for a fortnight since. Crop reports indicate an abundant harvest in both cereals and cotton, which will tax the existing facilities for transportation The railroad companies are known to be in need of iron of every grade for repairs and supplies. The condition in all sections is without stocks of manufactured irons or hardware, and with the harvest must come a lively demand for iron. The most noticeable feature toward improvement is probably the inquiry among speculators in pig metal, and if furnace companies would contract the season is close forward as the present prices they would experience no difficulty in so doing.

In Manufactured Irons another week will find production materially lessened. Most of the mills will stop for the usual summer repairs by July 1st, and this year the stoppage will probably be prolonged until a demand is really felt. The rolling mills, however, most of which have been idle, will generally be employed for full orders, and Plate and Sheet mills have had a fairly average trade. Prices remain nominally without change save that they are now reported as subject to special offer, sales. We quote: No 1 Foundry $23@25; No 2 do $20@22; Gray Forge $26@29. Mottled $24@26. White $21@23. Bars 2 3c ₱ lb.

Stock of Grain at Chicago and Milwaukee

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and as corresponding dates:

	June 20.	June 13.	June 21
	1874.		1873.
Wheat, bush	7,54,870	836 5 7	473,626
Corn, bushel	1,49,4,993	1,13,,581	3,98,,976
Oats, bushel	288 823	197,998	1,857,324
Rye, bushel	8 979	15,16	33,181
Barley bushel	11,796	15,185	3,923,41

Total of all kinds of grain in store 2,881,459 bushels. These figures show a decrease during the week of 162,168 bushels wheat, 6,17 bushels rye, 3389 bushels barley, and an increase of 26, 01 bushels corn and 35,855 bushels oats. Total increase 254,42 bushels.

The stocks of grain in Milwaukee are reported as follows for Saturday last, as compared with the same day last year.

	1874	1873.
Wheat, bushels	423 091	298,4 6
Corn, bushels	54,244	151,6 5
Oats, bushels	17,367	267,65
Rye, bushels	16,197	76,17
Barley, bushels	2,514	13 801

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 27, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, unsettled and lower; No 1 spring $1.29@1.27½; No 2 $1 18 cash or seller July; $1.17¾ seller August; $1.07 seller September; No 3 $1.01; rejected $1. Corn dull and unsettled; No 2 mixed 66¾c cash; rejected 56c. Oats dull and lower; No 2 45c cash; 41¾c seller July; 42¾c rejected. Rye quiet; No 1 56c. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork: demand active and prices advanced to $17.40 cash or seller July; $17.37½ seller August. Lard: demand fair and prices advanced $11.12½ cash or seller July. Bulk Meats firmer; shoulders 6¾c; short rib middles 9¾c.

WHISKY—Steady, with a moderate demand at 94½c.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Cotton weak at 17½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat lower; No 2 Milwaukee $1.38¾@1.39; No 2 Milwaukee $1.40@1 42; No 2 Milwaukee $1.40@1 42; white $1.46@1.46. Rye dull at $1.07 @1.14. Barley and Malt quiet. Corn closed lower; western mixed 76@81c; white 83c. Oats dull and unchanged. Pork dull and heavy. Lard quiet and firmer; crude 9¾@9¾c; refined 10¾. Leather and wool unchanged. Hops firmer at 23@28. Coffee in fair demand. Cut meats quiet; hams 9¾c. Middles quiet; long clear 8½c; short do 10¾c. Lard firm at 11¾c. Butter steady at 14@22c. Cheese heavy and unchanged. Whisky steady at 95c.

Memphis.—Manufactured cotton steady; inquiries rather easier but not quotably lower; the former are chiefly common grades: Texas $1.50@3 50; stock ers $2 25@4 25; choice to fine steers $5@6 25; ordinary to extra $5.25@6.75; shipments 6 000. Hogs: receipts to-day 7,000; market active and firm at 4 75@5 10@5 30 ₱ cwt. Sheep: receipts to-day 1,000; market dull and prices nominal at $4@4 50 for inferior to choice; shipments 400.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The jobbing and importing branches of trade were quiet in all departments. The package demand for spot cotton and woolen productions is steadily increasing. The market for cotton goods is strong, with an upward tendency. Ashtabula, Peabody & Co.'s Lumber, 10 4 sheets, are advanced 25c by agents. The *Bulletin* predicts higher prices during the next two weeks.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY,—DAILY REPORTS OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 8 P M

Pittsburgh, June 28, 1874.

Stations.	Above low water—ft.	Change in 24 hrs. ft.	State of Weather.
Boonville, Mo.	9	1	Fair.
"Brownsville, Pa.	1	—4	NW Fair.
Cairo	15	—8	S Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	6	—3	SW Clear.
Dubuque	8	+3	W Fair.
Hermann, Mo.	9	—4	Cloudy.
Kansas City, Mo	15	+1	N Clear.
Keokuk	5	+1	NW Clear.
Leavenworth	7	—2	N Clear.
LeClaire	4	7	+1 NW Clear.
Little Rock	4	4	S Clear.
Louisville	4	8	S Fair.
Memphis	18	9	—3 SW Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	1	7	SW Fair.
Oil City, Pa.	6	2	SW Fair.
Paducah, Ky.	7	7	W Fair.
Pittsburgh	2		SW Clear.
Shreveport, La.	15	—2	S Clear.
St. Joseph, Mo.	9	11	—1 NW Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	10	10	—5 SW Clear.
Vicksburg	22	10	—1 SW Clear.
Warsaw	5	11	+1 W Clear.
Morgantown	7	7	+3 SW Clear.

*Below high water mark.

GEORGE H. ROHR, Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Navigation is suspended on this end of the Ohio river, hence the stage of water is no longer a matter of any importance: the marks indicated two feet two inches on Saturday. Weather continues unpreceptibly hot.

—The steam yacht Johanna arrived at New Orleans last Sunday from Chatauqua Lake in New York. The trip was made by an inland water route. Four years ago a steam pleasure yacht, the Helen Brooke, from Baltimore, passed St. Louis, having come down the Illinois and arrived safely on the Teche, Louisiana. Her trip was made by inland routes—canal, lake and river—in about six weeks. Several sloops and other vessels, from Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, &c., pass here every year for the Gulf or continuous waters.

—The Cincinnati "Gazette" of Saturday says: Railroads have as yet exhibited no disposition to increase their rates south, consequently steamboat agents have found it quite impossible to secure trips for steamers at their asking rates. Two boats leaving to day advertise to take freight for all points south.

—The crews of the J. W. Garrett, Liberty No 4 and Sam Roberts, arrived at home Wednesday night, having left their boats laid up at Shawneetown, where the Minnesota and Shannon—the former having, according to the reports, been aground some time.

—The Louisville "Courier" of Friday says:—Captain John Gilmore, one of the coal kings, arrived from Pittsburgh yesterday morning on the Short-line. He leaves this morning for Paducah by rail, and from there he goes to St. Louis on some important business.

—The St. Louis "Democrat" of Saturday says: Navigation continues good in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi. Freight is not plenty for the Lower Mississippi, and it is generally conceded that 1½c ₱ 100 and 3c for flour to New Orleans affords no margin for profit.

—The Minneola was aground 36 hours at Shawneetown, when she sparred off and found 4 feet water in the channel. The Exporter piled more than four feet large on the opposite side of the river. The Minneola discharged 35,000 feet of lumber at Shawneetown, and lightens her draft by 18 inches.

—It is rumored that the Thomas W. Means will go to the mouth of Cumberland and take the Kirk's tow of salt up the Tennessee river to Johnsonville, where it will be reshipped by rail to Nashville

—Captain John Meyers died last week, at Little Rock, from gun shot wounds received several weeks ago. Mr. Meyers was one of the best pilots on Arkansas River, and was reared from childhood on its banks.

—The Evansville "Courier" says. Captain Williams (the Exporter) proposes on reaching Cincinnati to make a fliing trip out to Cairo, where she probably will rust awhile

—The Nail City is reported laid up about ten miles below Greensburg, and the crew again gone home.

—The Natchez pays $4,051 20 wharfage ₱ annum to New Orleans alone

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 car flax seed to Kennedy; 1 do lumber Union P Mill Co; 1 do Ashbaugh & M; 2 do o bris Central Ref Co; 11 bbl bris fish to 75 bxs starch Watt L & Co; 1 bri varnish J M Wood; 1 do do Schoonmaker & Co; 9 kegs t box paints G E Palmer; 10 bris a grease W C R R Co, 1 box glass F Pollard; 8 pkgs tobacco C C Baer; 5 bxs soaps Fairbanks M & Co; 2 bxs starch Dilworth Bro; 61 do shomaker & Co; 4 do Anderson & Co; 1 do Johnson & C; 3 do B H Voskamp; 9 do Mellon & Sons; 1 do Fleming & A; 161 kegs whiskey Pgh Bolt Co; 170 bags oats Beckert & G; 1 car 2 pipe J U Walker; 1 pkg eggs and butter J H Loh & Co; 115 sks oats Kelly & S; 30 sks meal A Brecker & Son; 97 pcs pipe Anderson & W; 90 do B Coil Co; 15 sks pipe Mills & Co; 2 tcs eggs Vangorder & S; 3 bris eggs Head C & Co; 1 car lumber Frazier & Bro.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST LOUIS R. R.—1 car leaf tobacco Curry & H; 1 car hay G Graff & Co; 2 cs sewing machines Laing & McK; 4 tres 4 do beef J F Hanna & Co; 8 hhds tobacco W D Rumsey; 2 bris tobacco Bour 66; 4 sks wool Hamilton; 10 bris whiskey H W Beaumont; 20 pkls tobacco Carter Bro & Co; 35 pkgs do R & W Jenkinson; 1 cask bronze L G Grist; 10 do do Richardson & Co; 15 sks wheat Kell & R; 8 casks tobacco R D Clarke & Co; 15 pieces steel Brown & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R—1 car hay H B Warner; 2 do ice Chase L I Co; 2 do lumber Barton & R; 1 do J Orr; 2 do L Leonard; 1 do bark J Hammett; 2 do Holsten; 1 do Fiscus & Son; 1 do J C Lippe; 1 do stone T Ellis; 1 do G Dunn; 10 do Howard & Son; 1 do lime W J Baughman; 1 do gas Keenan & C Bro; 11 do brick Graff B & Co; 27 do coal S Y & C G C Co; 15 do Armstrong & Co; 2 do Sable C Co; 1 do sand G W Glass; 14 bxs cheese Braden & Co.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—3 cars oats L G Orr & Co; 2 do Scott & G.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. KINSEY.

Brown & Co	2	Nimick & Co 21
J Reamerin	6	Caughey & H 6
Loomis & Cm	1	39

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

W Clark & Cop	1	McKnight P & Co 5
Zug & Co	1	J Moorhead b 5
Lucy Furnace o	19	
Total		10

PENNA CENTRAL.

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LATEST NEWS.

FOREIGN.

Grand Duke Nicholas Banished from Russia.

A Battle Fought Near Estella.

The Carlists Defeated.

Canada Becoming Frightened at the Emigration to the United States.

Earthquake Shocks in Constantinople.

SPAIN.

The Siege of Estella.

MADRID, June 28.—General Concha has made an important movement and secured advantages which are confidently expected to lead to the fall of Estella in a few days. The Carlists, anticipating an attack on the right bank of the river Ega, erected strong defensive works in that quarter, but General Concha suddenly crossed the river and occupied Abarzuza and other positions east and north of Estella, in order to intercept the retreat of the enemy to Las Amezcuas. The Carlists are thus outflanked, and their position may be considered critical. It is anticipated that they will abandon Estella and endeavor to reach Las Amezcuas.

BAYONNE, June 28.—Advices from Carlist headquarters at Estella have been received to the 26th inst. They represent that there had been some fighting, but it was without important result. Don Carlos, with his wife and heavy reinforcements, was expected to arrive in the city on the 27th, and assume supreme command of the defence. No news has since been received here from Estella, a storm having interrupted communication.

MADRID, June 28.—Gen. Concha, in the midst of a terrible storm, surprised the positions of Zarueuair, Abarzuzu, and Zadal, which were defended by eight battalions. The engagement lasted an hour. The Republicans had a few killed, and their wounded number about one hundred. The Carlist losses were heavy. Abarzuza is a point of utmost importance, as it commands the defile leading to Los Amenzanas. The Carlists will probably be forced to retire into the province of Alava, west of Navarre. Orders have been issued from the Carlist headquarters directing all Generals to carry on the war hereafter without truce or parley. General Concha, on the contrary, in a general order, tells the national troops not to make reprisals, and declares that it is their mission to conquer, not to exterminate.

Titles of Nobility Restored.

MADRID, June 28.—A decree has been issued revoking the decree by which titles of nobility were abolished.

No Further Movement by Gen. Concha.

General Concha has made no further movement since the occupation of the positions around Estella. His advance awaits a convoy of provisions and ammunition. When it arrives the onward movement will be resumed.

CANADA.

Convention to Induce French Canadians in the United States to Return.

MONTREAL, June 27.—About five thousand delegates, including several from the United States and their friends, were present at the French-Canadian Convention yesterday. Judge Coursal presided. The report on replies to questions put by the Convention on Organization to Canadian societies in the United States was submitted. It alludes to the emigration to that country during the past twenty-five years, numbering, it is estimated, 5,000,000. It is urged that their return would place Quebec at the head of the Confederation.

The object of the convention is to devise means for insuring their return, and generous legislation to this end is urged, including grants of land and free passage from the United States. A resolution asking amnesty for Riel was tabled.

Huron and Ontario Ship Canal.

TORONTO, June 27.—The Common Council of Simcoe last night passed strong resolutions in favor of the Huron & Ontario Ship Canal.

Obituary.

LONDON, June 28.—Dispatches from Pernambuco announce the death of the Primate of the Brazils.

FRANCE.

Postal Convention Promulgated.

PARIS, June 28.—The Postal convention between France and the United States was promulgated yesterday. It is believed it will go into force next month.

An Editor's House Searched.

The house of the editor of *Le Pays*, a Bonapartist organ, has been searched by the police, who seized a number of documents.

Proposed Plebiscite.

M. Mansard, a Bonapartist, has written a letter, in which he acknowledges that a committee exists for the furtherance of a plebiscite, and that M. Rouher is its president. This statement is made in the face of Rouher's recent denial in the Assembly of any knowledge of such committee.

The Brussels Congress.

General Awandeau will represent France in the Brussels Congress.

The Legitimists' Programme.

LONDON, June 29—1:30 P. M.—The *Times'* Paris special dispatch reports that the Legitimists are trying to induce the Count De Chambord to issue a liberal manifesto on the day Rouchefoucald's motion is reported to the Assembly. They hope by this manœuvre to secure a majority for a monarchy. Deputy Lucien Brun has gone to negotiate with the Prince for some such concession.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Minister to Washington.

BUENOS AYRES, June 27.—S nor Sarmients, upon his retirement from the Presidency of the Argentine Confederation, will be appointed Minister to Washington.

President of the Argentine Confederation.

LISBON, June 28.—Dispatches by the Brazilian steamer announce that Senor Avellaneda has been elected President of the Argentine confederation.

RUSSIA.

Grand Duke Nicholas Banished for Life.

LONDON, June 27.—The Pall Mall *Gazette* has information that the Czar has sentenced his nephew, Grand Duke Nicholas, who stole his mother's diamonds, to banishment for life to Caucasus, and deprived him of the Cross of St. George, bestowed for achievements in the Khiva campaign.

ITALY.

The American Pilgrims.

ROME, June 28.—Bishop Dwenger, of the American pilgrims party, has left this city for Vienna. It is announced that the pilgrimage will be repeated next year, when it is expected that over five hundred Americans will participate.

GERMANY.

The Catholic Conference.

BERLIN June 27.—The report that the Roman Catholic Bishops now in conference at Fulda will endeavor to make a compromise with the Prussian Government is not true.

TURKEY.

Earthquake Shocks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 27.—Strong shocks of earthquake were felt here yesterday.

Y. M. C. A.

International Convention.

DAYTON, June 28.—The Convention met in Music Hall at 9:30. The topic of discussion, "Associations in small towns," was announced. The discussion was opened by Mr. R. Gray, of Port Hope, Ontario, Canada, and continued by other members. The next topic was, "Open air meetings," in which Mr. Bullaski, of Washington, D. C., was assigned the leading part. The discussion of these two topics consumed the forenoon session, when the Convention took a recess till 3 P. M.

At the afternoon session the topic "Association boarding houses" was announced and discussed by Mr. Wilkie, of Toronto, Canada, and others. Another topic, "How can the association, especially in large cities, reach the commercial and artisan classes," was discussed at length by Rev. G. A. Hall, of Washington, D. C., Mr. Gleason, of Boston, and a number of other members.

All unfinished business of the Convention was referred to the Executive Committee with power to act. After singing and prayer, a recess was taken till 7:30.

At the evening session, after devotional services, a letter from a number of ladies in Cleveland was received, containing words of encouragement for the Convention, and stating that the ladies had agreed to raise $200,000 for the erection of a building for the Y. M. C. A. of Cleveland, the building to be the headquarters for reform in that city. A request for prayers in behalf of the Women's Temperance Leagues of Dayton was read and prayers offered. The topic for discussion, "The most effective method of prosecuting the work of the Y. M. C. A.," was taken up and discussed. Geo. W Gleason, of Boston, Judge J. P. Wood, of Selma, Ala., W. R. Dayesport, of Erie, Pa., Sheriff Thomas, of Hamilton, Ontario, W. H ad Smith, of England, and others made appropriate speeches on the topic. After singing and prayer the benediction was pronounced, and the Convention adjourned.

THE CAPITAL.

The Postmaster Generalship Accepted by Mr. Hale.

National Bank Reserves Explained by Comptroller Knox.

Large Increase in the Revenue Receipts.

$5,000,000 Gold to be Sold During July.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1874.

The Postmaster Generalship Accepted by Mr. Hale.

Mr. Hale, by telegraph from Altoona, to-day, accepts the Postmaster Generalship, and will be in Washington to qualify on the 1st of July.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The internal revenue receipts for the month were $8 397,946, and for the fiscal year $101,578,960.

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1874.

The Vacant Arkansas Judgeship.

No appointment of Judge for the Western District of Arkansas, in place of Judge Story, resigned, will be made till next winter. In the meantime Judge Caldwell will, under the law, hold court in that district. General Sarber will resign the Marshalship of the Western District, and General Fagin will be appointed to succeed him.

Interesting to National Banks.

The Comptroller of the Currency has written the following letter, giving his construction of the new currency act in reference to the reserve required to be held by National banks:

SIR: I have received your letter of the 24th inst. My construction of the act of June 20, 1874, in reference to the reserves of the National banks, is that the reserve upon circulation is abolished, but that National banks are required to keep a reserve upon deposits as provided in sections thirty one and thirty-two of the National bank act, a certain proportion of which must be kept on hand, and a certain other proportion with their reserve agents in cities enumerated in the section referred to. The banks are also required to keep an amount equal to five per cent. of their circulation on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States, which amount may be deducted from the aggregate amount of the reserve required to be kept upon the deposits.

Very respectfully,

JOHN JAY KNOX Comptroller.

To George L. Otis, Cashier Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.

Improvement in the Financial Condition.

The customs receipts during this month are larger than during June of 1872. There is also an improvement in the internal revenue receipts. The public debt statement on the 1st of July will show a slight decrease. The Government will pay twenty two million gold for July interest.

Government Employes to be Discharged.

On July 1st four hundred department employes will be dismissed, half from the Printing Bureau and one hundred from the civil force in the War Department. All will receive two months' pay on dismissal.

July Gold Sales.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell one million gold on each Thursday during July.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., June 29, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For Southern New England and the Middle Atlantic States, generally clear and warm weather will prevail during the day, with South or west winds and falling barometer.

For the lake region and the Ohio valley, partly cloudy weather and local rains, with southwest or northwest winds, lower temperature and rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States and Tennessee, partly cloudy weather light rain east of the Mississippi, calm or west winds, lower temperature in the Mississippi valley and the Southwest, stationary or rising barometer.

For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, north or west winds, lower temperature and rising barometer.

Cautionary Signals

are continued at Alpena, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Erie and Buffalo.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, June 28, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cincinnati, was cloudy, thermometer 85; Davenport, Iowa, fair, thermometer 79; Indianapolis, Ind., high rain thermometer 75; Keokuk, fair, thermometer 76; Fort Gibson, threatening, thermometer 76; Leavenworth, Kansas, clear, thermometer 71; Louisville, Kentucky, fair, thermometer 88; Memphis, Tennessee, fair, thermometer 84; Nashville, Tenn., fair, thermometer 90; Pittsburgh, Pa., clear, thermometer 83; Shreveport, La., clear, thermometer 84; St. Louis, cloudy, thermometer 73; Vicksburg, Miss., clear, thermometer 80.

The highest temperature in Pittsburgh to-day was 98 at 4:30 P. M.

GEO. H. ROHR, Observer.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

Citizens Murdered and Stock Stolen in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—A late Leavenworth *Times* says mail advices from Dodge City, Ks., confirm the telegraphic reports that the Indians in that vicinity have assumed a hostile attitude, and are murdering citizens and depredating upon property. They killed a man named Harren near Mulberry Creek and took his entire scalp off. Two hunters were killed at Dobb Wells, four soldiers at a camp were wounded, and a lot of stock stolen. A party of leading citizens of Dodge City, including Hon. James Hanrahan, J Riney, J. Lofard, Red Cark and W. E. Taylor, who started for the Canadian river in Texas on the 6th inst., were attacked at Sharp Creek, seventy-five miles from Dodge City, all of their stock captured, and it is feared the whole party murdered, as nothing can be heard of them. Tom Wallace and a man named Dudley were killed near the Canadian river. Several wagons that should have arrived from the Canadian river some days ago have not been heard from. Lieut. Kendall, with a squad of fifteen soldiers, is out scouring for the murderous red skins.

The New Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., June 27.—The session of the Legislature yesterday was an unusually excited one, and lasted till 1:15 this morning. The yeas and nays were called forty times. The business done was mainly in removing Republicans from office and substituting Democrats. The Governor appointed two Probate Judges and a few sheriffs of counties.

AN UNEXPECTED EXPLOSION.

Blasting on Forbes Street — Miraculous Escape of Thirty Men.

An accident occurred on Saturday afternoon last, on Forbes street extension, by which fortunately no one was killed or seriously hurt even, but it was only by a miracle almost that the laborers escaped. About one o'clock in the afternoon the workmen, some thirty in number, engaged in blasting below Chestnut street put in a charge of powder and retired out of danger. They waited a good while for the blast to go off, but no explosion occurred, and supposing the charge was burned out, returned to work. About half-past four o'clock, over three hours after the charge was put in the blast suddenly went off and almost in the midst of the workmen. The explosion was a terrific one and earth and stones were thrown a hundred feet in the air. So great was the noise that it was heard at once gathered, thinking an accident of a serious nature had occurred. One of the laborers was hit in the stomach with a quantity of dirt, which gave him the cramp and bruised him somewhat, and another man had his hat knocked off by a flying boulder, which, had it been an inch or two lower, would have killed him instantly, and singular as it may seem, no other mishaps occurred.

CONTESTING BLACKSMITHS.

A Match for a Purse of $500—Crowley the Winner.

On Friday afternoon Michael Crowley and Ed. Dillor, blacksmiths, displayed their ability and knowledge of their trade by contesting for a purse of $500, which was put up on a bet as to which could make six dozen horse-shoes in the least time. Crowley did his work at Beckert's shop on Ohio street, Allegheny, and Dillon at Frazier's shop. The money was won by the former, who performed his task and turned out the six dozen shoes in two hours and twelve and a half minutes. His workmanship is also said to have been much better than Dillon's, who made the requisite number of shoes in two hours and thirty-two minutes.

The Large Bankrupt Sale of Dry Goods by Messrs. N. Whiting & Co., at 124 Wood street, commenced on Saturday, and from the large and eager crowd of buyers, and the extremely low prices at which the goods were sold, that all in need of fine and desirable spring and summer goods ought to call and avail themselves of this great chance. Special accommodations have been provided for the ladies.

Duryeas' "Satin Gloss Starch"

is the most popular Starch in the United States.

A SEVERE TEST.—The Commissary General of the United States, after a trial of all the principal starches in the country, decided that Duryeas' "Satin Gloss Starch" was the best that could be procured, and the Government from that time to the present are buying this article. This is a fact worthy the attention of consumers.

MWF.

Worthy of Patronage.

For all the purposes of a general banking business, the United States Bank No. 123 Fourth avenue, justly claims the patronage of those who regard liberality and reliability, as it is controlled by a judicious and honorable corps of officers, and all its investments are carefully made within the bounds of prudential, yet profitable speculation.

European Steamship Arrivals Saturday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer America at New York; steamer Corinth at New York; steamer Arragon at New York; steamer Cuba at Queenstown; Steamer Lessing at Plymouth; steamer Lady Lyell at Baltimore, steamer Denmark at New York.

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving Pittsburgh for the Summer can have the DAILY GAZETTE mailed to their address anywhere in America or Europe, by leaving their orders in the Counting Room, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

Correction.

In our account on Saturday of the meeting of tax-payers in Lawreneeville, we inadvertently stated that a committee was appointed to investigate the Fifteenth ward School Board accounts. Mr. McCann, who moved for a committee of investigation, included the Fifteenth ward in his original motion, but the committee was appointed for the Seventeenth ward only, and consisted of citizens from that section of the city.

Eye Cut Out.

Peter Ambrose, an Italian, whose domicile is on Virgin alley, was hobnobbing yesterday evening in a Troy Hill saloon with another noble Roman, when they fell to quarreling about something and the latter took out his little jack knife and cut Peter's right eye out. The injured man was brought to his home and received medical attention. The police have not yet succeeded in arresting the one who did the cutting but they are on the look out for him.

Fourth of July Sports.

Some real amusement is announced ahead for our citizens on the Fourth of July. On that day, in the Union Park, Allegheny, a great balloon ascension will take place. There will also be a tournament of knights on horseback, sports of the hippodrome, acrobatic and gymnastic feats, and in the evening a grand display of fireworks will be given. This certainly is something worth witnessing. Besides all these, there will be a balloon wedding during the day.

Time Table Changes.

We call attention to the time table changes of the Allegheny Valley and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroads, published in the GAZETTE this morning. Some very material changes in the through trains and accommodations, in order to accommodate the public, have been made, and they should be noticed by travelers and others who patronize these roads.

Suicide.

On Saturday morning a colored man named Louis Bell, who rooms corner of Market street and Fourth avenue, attempted suicide by taking laudanum. He was discovered in time to prevent fatal results by his nephew, Robert Harris, who summoned Dr. Rea, who administered the proper antidotes. The following letter left written by him explains why he attempted to take his life:

"PITTSBURGH, June 27, 1874

I have poisoned myself by my own hand, caused by having no money. I am doomed by Priests and fate.

LOUIS BELL."

Bell had been out of employment for some time, and was apparently in great need.

The hearing before Mayor Fleming, of Allegheny, in the case of the man Deany, arrested for stealing eleven hundred pounds of steel from Porter's establishment on Duquesne Way, has been postponed until to-morrow afternoon.

Countrymen who insist upon putting "bullast" and barn yard refuse in their hay, in order that the scales may stand correct, Lieutenant Coulson secured a lantern and searching for that time piece found it, but the case has not yet been discovered. Wilson was placed in the Central station where he was recognized as the man who snatched a watch the Saturday night previous at Terheyden's jewelry store on Smithfield street. Yesterday an information for robbery was made against him by Terheyden, and another suit will be entered this morning upon both of which he will have a hearing to day.

A Watch Grabber.

George Wilson was arrested on Saturday night by officer Hoffmeyer for stealing a watch from a jewelry store near the corner of Strawberry alley and Smithfield street. While being pursued he threw the watch into a church yard near the scene of the robbery. Lieutenant Coulson secured a lantern and searching for that time piece found it, but the case has not yet been discovered. Wilson was placed in the Central station where he was recognized as the man who snatched a watch the Saturday night previous at Terheyden's jewelry store on Smithfield street. Yesterday an information for robbery was made against him by Terheyden, and another suit will be entered this morning upon both of which he will have a hearing to day.

Shot With A Wad.

William Spence was arrested yesterday by Lieutenant Hagar for using fire arms too freely in the Diamond. It seems that Spence and a friend were occupying a store box above the Market House and a Mr. Listenberger was standing a short distance off talking to another gentleman. Spence drew a pistol loaded with wadding and fired at Listenberger striking him in the back of the head and knocking his hat off. He started to run but was arrested and placed in the Central Station House. Spence claims that he fired in fun and did not know the weapon was loaded with anything. In this case and the pistol had contained a ball instead of a wad it would have instantly put an end to Mr. Listenberger's existence. The affair occurred about noon yesterday. The Mayor will adjudicate the prisoners case this morning.

Supposed Murder—$1,000 Reward.

In February 1873, Captain J. K. Buckley was found lying in his bed at the Red Lion Hotel, on Sixth street, in an insensible condition from a wound in his forehead. He died soon after being discovered, and Coroner West held an inquest, the jury rendering a verdict of death from suicide; the evidence adduced being generally to that effect, and indeed it was the supposition of nearly all that Mr. Buckley had taken his own life, as a pistol was found in his hand, and on going to the room in his house, a pistol ball was found buried beneath the flesh. Jacob Shearer, father-in-law of the deceased was not however satisfied with the verdict, and he instituted an investigation into the affair resulting in the finding of such facts as lead him to believe that Captain Buckley was murdered. He produced his evidence before the County Commissioners, and they have accordingly offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the arrest and conviction of the murderer.

An Unwilling Separation.

A woman named Mary Wainwright now at the Homeopathic Hospital, on Second avenue, is very anxious to hear from her husband. Some two months ago she came to this city, in compliance with an appointment made by her husband, to meet him, but unfortunately they have been unable to find each other and we learn both are in much distress over their unwilling separation. Shortly after arriving here she was taken sick and has been ever since in the hospital. Her husband, being unable to find her out, and subsequently sent her two money orders to the Allegheny post office. S ill not hearing from her he went to the post office and learned that the orders had not been lifted. He then secured the money and left word in case she called to write to him at Oil City as he would be engaged there for a while. Mrs. Wainwright has twice written to Oil City but as yet has received no intelligence, and fears that foul play is in the hope that it may lead to the finding of each other.

Attempted Escape from a Court Room.

There was considerable excitement in the Criminal Court on Saturday morning, occasioned by an attempt at escape by the redoubtable 'Christy" Bradford, who had been convicted of the larceny of money from Benjamin Senior, and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. He jumped through an open window to the roof of the treasury wing of the building, but before getting entirely out he was seized by the boot by Tipstaff Patterson, who held to him until assistance came from Officer Nelson, Detective Dressler and Hon. Thomas Marshall. "Christy" was hauled back again, and Officer Brown, by way of punishing for the extra exertion of the prisoner, added another year to his sentence. It is said that about a dozen of Bradford's friends were stationed in the yard by the Treasury building, ready to aid him in case he got out, which would have required a jump of twenty-five or thirty feet. If those "friends" could be arrested, they should be sent to keep "Christy" company.

Settling Grier's Estate.

The assignees of Robert J. Grier want a settlement of his partnership accounts with the firm of J. K. Lanahan & Co. They filed a petition to that effect in the District Court on Saturday, in which they made the following statements:

Some time in the past, exact date unknown, Grier advanced sums of money to J. K. Lanahan and S. L. Donaldson, partners in the wholesale liquor line as J. K. Lanahan & Co., Liberty street, to carry on the business. These sums amounted in the aggregate to $30,000, and they were loaned on verbal payment of a half interest in the firm. Since the assignees were appointed they have endeavored at sundry and divers times to get a settlement of the account, but have been unfriendly refused to the slightest satisfaction. They claim a right to the principal sum, and the profits thereof since the investments was made, but as the firm have steadily persisted in transacting business—selling goods, dividing profits, etc., without reference to the claims of the exiled partner.

Old Fort Duquesne.

A writer in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, in some interesting sketches of the earlier history of the Muskingum valley, makes this local reference:

About that time the Ohio Company was formed with a view of checking the encroachments of the French upon the western borders of the colonies. A few trading houses were established by the English among the Indians by aid of the company. To repel this, the French established a line of fortifications from Canada to the Mississippi by which they contended that valleys of the Mississippi, Ohio, Muskingum, Miama, and the Wabash. The English then desired the French to join in fixing a boundary between the territory of the two countries. The French declined. Fort Du Quesne, now Pittsburgh, was then a prominent menace to the peace of Pennsylvania and Virginia. Hence the British and French proceeded to settle the quarrel by force of arms. Braddock's defeat took place in 1755. The British pretended ownership, under a purchase from the Iroquois, of all the land west of the Ohio. The French denied the claim. In 1763, when the French had been expelled from Fort Du Quesne, this region became the property of the English. Prior to that time, the French had established many trading posts in Ohio, and traversed it in all directions. The French were established at every prominent point, long before the English took possession of the territory west of Fort Du Quesne. In 1761, Major Robert Rogers passed over this region with a number of British rangers on his way from Detroit to Fort Du Quesne, now Pittsburgh. He and his men were doubtless the first English who had ever seen this territory.

FAST HORSES.

An Attraction in the City Yesterday.

An attraction to a great many people in the Union depot yesterday, was Budd Doble's elegant special car, "1001," in which he transports himself and assistants to take care of his fast stock, which he is taking to the different race courses over the country. The car is a model in exterior and interior construction. Goldsmith Maid was commented on by the many visitors, and her many fine points discussed. She looked in better condition than when she trotted here at Friendship Park, with Gloster, last year. There were two other valuable nags in the car, accompanying the Maid. Doble is taking his horses to Evansville, Indiana, where they contest in the races that take place there this week. They left yesterday afternoon for the West.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....The bonded debt of Allegheny City foots up $1,388,000.

....It will take about six weeks to repair the new pumping engines in Allegheny.

....A large number of Chinamen arrived in the city last night from the East on the 8:26 train on the Pennsylvania railroad.

....Mr. H. F. Eggers, Secretary of the Teutonia Insurance Company, of Allegheny, has been appointed Assistant Fire Marshal for that city.

....The Opera House is closed this week, and Messrs. Elsler and Gotthold, the latter with his family, have hied themselves countrywards.

....Graham & Wilson, a fourth sander, struck on the Wilson farm, Petrolia, on Friday. It is going five hundred strong in the first twenty-four hours.

....Near the Union Depot the thermometer showed 100 degrees in the shade at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, and some people complained of the heat.

....A meeting of tax-payers of the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh and Thirteenth wards is called for to-morrow evening in the Eleventh ward school house.

....The cost of the streets completed in this city in 1873, was $233,905. Cost of streets unfinished at the close of 1873, $235,830. Cost of sewers built in 1873, $225,676.

....It was reported in Allegheny last evening, that Lewis Heim, the man who was so severely injured last week, by falling into a well at the Lion Brewery, had died of his injuries.

....Back-doors were much sought after yesterday, especially those leading into taverns. The Sunday law was flagrantly violated, as many places in almost every section of the city.

....The GAZETTE route at, and around, Oakland and Shady Side, can be bought at a bargain by calling at this office. This is a good chance for an energetic man to get into business.

....The corner stone of the new Wesleyan church, colored, was laid on Arthurs street yesterday afternoon. There was a very large attendance on the part of the colored population of the city.

....On Saturday last, Wm Byrne, who is charged with committing a nameless crime on the person of Miss Emma Brubacher, waived a hearing before the Mayor, and gave bail for court in the sum of $500.

....Patriotic boys are now saving all their spare nickels for the Fourth of July, to buy fire crackers, and to contest for the supremacy, to see who can blow off the most of his fingers and give the surgeons the biggest job.

....Our former townsman, A. W. Gazzam, Esq., now of New York, appeared as one of the counsel for the creditors of Jay Cooke & Co., in Philadelphia, recently, making the cross examination of the individual members of the firm.

....On Saturday morning, burglars again tried Mr. G. A. Richardson's store at Swissvale, but meeting with an unexpected salute, they meandered rather hastily away, leaving a hat and jimmy behind, but getting nothing to carry off.

....The hearing before Mayor Fleming, of Allegheny, in the case of the man Deany, arrested for stealing eleven hundred pounds of steel from Porter's establishment on Duquesne Way, has been postponed until to-morrow afternoon.

....Countrymen who insist upon putting "bullast" and barn yard refuse in their hay, in order that the scales may stand correct, Lieutenant Coulson secured a lantern and searching for that time piece found it, but the case has not yet been discovered. Wilson was placed in the Central station where he was recognized as the man who snatched a watch the Saturday night previous at Terheyden's jewelry store on Smithfield street. Yesterday an information for robbery was made against him by Terheyden, and another suit will be entered this morning upon both of which he will have a hearing to day.

....The statement made to the effect that the contingent fund for Allegheny had been exhausted is incorrect. The fund at the commencement of the year was $26,000, and there is yet a balance on hand of $16,975, after all the appropriations charged against the fund have been drawn up.

....Chas. Bell, Dan Wagner, and John Henderson were arrested about eleven o'clock last night by Lieut. Sol. Coulson and officer Asschelman in the rear yard of the First Presbyterian church, on Wood street. The trio are young men and in entering the church yard are supposed to have been intent on other than religious purposes.

....Whenever a drunken man appears in the neighborhood of Em street and Wylie avenue or Rose and Fourth streets, officers around him or her, and if said drunken party gets up to cause a disturbance walk into a "wee whoop" and a genuine scamper of male and female "young America."

....The following gentleman appointed by the County Prohibition Convention a committee on Sunday last to wait upon the various city officers to be filled this fall, will hold a meeting in the Alliance Rooms this afternoon: Mr. Samuel H. Baird, Chairman, and Messrs. T. H. Babe, J. W. Wightman, William M. Dallas, George Seed and H. D. D. Nicholson.

....Elisha Dixon, who escaped about a month ago from the Ebensburg jail, where he was confined on a charge of having outraged a little girl of ten years, was arrested on Friday evening, and lodged in Duke Shirey's mine from Johnstown, Cambria county, by Detective Seth Swan, of this city, and Sheriff Berman, of Cambria county, and passed through Pittsburgh yesterday morning, on the way to Ebensburg.

....The following will enable any one to find the exact time within a minute: About 10 or 11 o'clock the Little Dipper is seen with the handle in the direction toward the horizon. By drawing an imaginary line from the two stars forming the outer edge of the Little Dipper, and continuing in a straight line half way down toward the horizon, you will come very close to the comet.

....Shortly before twelve o'clock last night officer Hoffmeyer took Thos. Murray from two men who were trying to engineer him from Wood street into Virgin alley for the purpose of robbing him. He was taken to the central station, forty dollars found on his person, but he was very much intoxicated, and will know this morning likely whether he has lost any money or not.

....The miners at the Cambria Iron Company's coal mines, near Johnstown, are still engaged by the strikers, who on Thursday night last, broke up the miners' tools, in the mines, stopped up the air shaft, broke several cars in pieces, and concluded by laying a train of gun-powder in the shaft. Their plans, however, fortunately, did not succeed, so far as blowing up was concerned, for the train was discovered in time.

....Pinkerton's detectives have been on the Middle, Eastern and New York Divisions of the Pennsylvania Central railroad, and as the result we understand that the services of thirteen conductors were yesterday dispensed with. Including the discharged employes, as we further learn, are two Pittsburgh conductors, who formerly ran on the Western division of the road.—*Johnstown Tribune*.

The *Tribune* evidently is misinformed, so far as this division of the road is concerned, for no changes have been made here lately in conductors.

....John Rodgers was patroling Water street, between Ross and Grant streets, early yesterday morning, and passing the Baltimore House he observed the door open and the proprietor, Mr. Martin, sitting inside asleep. John took advantage of the somnolent condition of the landlord, and went in for some purpose, not precisely known, but still not hard to conjecture. Mr. Martin made a move in his sleep, and Rodgers, supposing he had wakened up, hit him a fearful blow over the eye with a pap bottle. Officer Siddell heard the noise, and when Rodgers emerged, arrested him. He was sent to the Work-house for thirty days.

....The Directors of the Franklin school district, comprising the Seventh and Eighth wards, have elected the following teachers for the ensuing year: Principal, D. G. Hill; Grammar Department, Miss Caroline Davis, Miss Martha J. McCracken, Miss Martha B. Snodgrass, Miss Ella J. Getty; Intermediate Department, Miss Amanda L. Brown, Miss Ella Bell, Miss Maria Miss Martha A. Coleman, Miss Sarah A. Leech; Primary Department, Miss Mary Fleming, Miss Anna B. Nicholson, Miss Lizzie V. Jeffries, Miss Josie McDonald, Miss Annie E. Berlan, Miss Mattie E Hill, Miss Jennie Kinkead, Miss Lizzie Montgomery; Substitute, Miss Lizzie Fleming.

....On Saturday, in the United States District Court, a petition in bankruptcy was filed by Hugh McNeil, John Dean, James McBrier, Henry Wohlbrandt, Madison Bailey, Hubbell, Wm Duncan & Bro., W. Duncan, trustee; J. A. Blackmore & Co., B. L. Wood, Frank Cornell, C. Claproth, F. Rensick, J. McPherson, R. Heberlin, G. Knott, Armstrong, Dilworth, Dier, J. Graham, D. Sasner, W. Nurse, H. Cornell; H. McLean; A. J. McCoy, J. H. Dies, T. C. Douglas, James Duncan, J Duncan, W. Douglas, J. and J. R. Hubbard, against Robert Cornell and Andrew Werling, doing business in this city as Cornell & Werling. The liabilities of the firm are over $300,000, $112,007 75 of which are due the petitioners. The usual order to show cause was issued, returnable July 24 prox.

EAST END TAXPAYERS.

They Enter a Protest Against the Increase in Taxes—Resolutions Adopted.

On Friday evening, the citizens of East Liberty held a very large meeting, to protest against the present high rate of taxation. Dr. Davis presided. Hon. Thos. Howard, Mr. D. D. Bruce and Col. Kerr spoke. Resolutions as follows were adopted.

Resolved, That in this present condition of affairs it is the duty of Councils to stop the issue of any more bonds, and to contract no more debts, and to stop all unnecessary expenditures, and all unnecessary officers and officials should be lopped off, and large salaries reduced to the dimensions which other equally competent parties can be had to perform the service for. Also, that a new policy of vigorous retrenchment should be inaugurated and continued, with a view to lessen the present excessive tax burdens, and every Councilman or city official or candidate for office who does not cordially support retrenchment and economy by word and deed shall be regarded as our common enemy.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to co-operate in the work of removing the causes which have brought about such serious financial embarrassment upon our city and such grievous oppression upon its taxable inhabitants.

Resolved, That a permanent organization be formed, to be known as the East End Taxpayers' Protective Union, to act in concert with other organizations throughout the city similar in their object.

Resolved, That a committee of be appointed by the chair to receive members to the union, and prepare a constitution and by-laws and procure a place for regular meetings.

The following is the committee: Messrs. James R. Kerr, Thomas Mellon, W. G. Johnson, George Finley, G. W. H. Dilman, W. Hastings, A. J. Woolslayer, Peter Sprague, James Fulton. The meeting adjourned to meet again at the call of the committee.

Close of the Miller Street School.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

We were present, with several others, at the close of the above school, last Friday the 26th of June, and can say that there is no school, under more thorough discipline or supplied with a corps of more faithful and zealous teachers.

We felt sorry that the occasion was the last of the colored schools in this city; fearful that many of our colored youths might neglect attending school under the new law.

The principal of the school seemed to feel keenly his situation, and opened in the morning with an address on "The importance of the occasion." After running over a history of the school he adverted to his own situation and the various successes and discouragements he had met with from time to time. He next enforced the importance of each of them going to some school, although deprived of the option of attending a colored one. He next addressed them on the duty they owed to their parents, their country and themselves. He next gave them some good advice as to their deportment in mixed schools. Lastly the time had come when colored people could not succeed or prosper without education. His last remarks were full of affection for those with whom he was about to part.

The teachers of the school were: T. K. Johnson, Principal; Mrs. F. K. Smith, Intermediate; Mrs. H. C. Loudin, Primary.

The school is supplied with globes, maps, and other modern appliances, including an excellent organ. They sung the "Harvest Home" and several other pieces, accompanied with the organ, which was handled most artistically.

The primary, intermediate and advanced classes were examined in reading, orthography, accentuation, &c.; also the primary and advanced classes in mental and written arithmetic, geography, grammar, &c., in all of which they proved thorough training, and an evident acquaintness with the foundation principles of the sciences, eliciting the fact that the teachers were thoroughly imbued with the importance of their work, and that nothing had been done in a careless or superficial manner.

Why in this densely populated and wealthy city one single colored school cannot be sustained, seems a mystery. Many no doubt will never avail themselves of the advantage of attending a mixed school, and thus grow up in ignorance, a curse to themselves and society, in place of a blessing to the world and their race.

SPECTATOR.

Reduction of Stock and Prices.

For the purpose of reducing an unusually large stock, Boots, Shoes and Gaiters of every grade and style will be sold for a few weeks at unheard of low prices, at the cheap Boot and Shoe Store of Mr. R. Taggart, No. 129 Federal street, Allegheny city. Positive bargains can be had in colored shoes, of which there is on hand a large and excellent assortment.

Pittsburgh Monumental Granite Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second Street.

DODDS & CASKEY.

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THE COURTS.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas.

[*Before Judge Sterrett.*]

Lizzie Eckle applied for a divorce from her husband, Smith C. Eckle, on the ground of cruel treatment. A Subpœna was awarded.

John M. Faas applied for a rule to show cause why a *mandamus* should not issue on County Controller Warner. A contract was made with Harry Woods, formerly Sheriff, for furnishing bread to the jail prisoners. At the time of Mr. Wood's death he was indebted to petitioner in the sum of $1,507. $651 52 have been received from the estate of the deceased, but the estate was unable to pay the balance. An act of Assembly of March, 1870, instructs the County Controller to examine the claim of petitioner and certify the balance to the Commissioners, and this the Controller has refused to do. A rule was granted.

Maria Shriver was given permission to adopt Margaret Ross.

Wm. Bachop applied for a divorce from Rachel J. Bachop, on the ground of desertion. Subpœna awarded.

W. C. Sproul asked for a divorce from Elizabeth Sproul, on the ground that he was intimidated into marrying the respondent, and that he was under the influence of liquor at the time, and was not responsible for what he did. The Court did not think the ground sufficient and refused to award a subpœna.

William E D Bareuse was adjudged a lunatic, and Alexander Porley was appointed a committee of his estate.

Orphans' Court.

[*Before Judge Sterrett.*]

In the matter of the estate of Samuel Bridge, Jr., deceased. Petition of A. R. Carpenter, administrator, presented for leave to sell real estate for payment of debts. Schedules filed. Orders of sale made.

Mary Loyd. Resignation of Rev. Henry Mackay, testamentary guardian, under will of Alfred G. Loyd, deceased, presented and prayer granted. Petition of minor presented praying for the appointment of a guardian. Wm. S. Chalfant, Esq., appointed guardian. Bond filed and approved.

Bartholomew Davis, deceased. In the matter of the report of sale made of real estate of decedent—no exception having been filed, sale reported confirmed absolutely, and executor directed to make deed upon compliance with terms of sale.

In the matter of the estates of Thomas Smith, David Nease, Henry Fisher, John Williams, Jesse Edmunds, and W. W K